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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—737—

Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday, announced the arrival of the ship *AJAX* , W. Gillet, from the Cape of Good Hope, the 26th of January.

By the *WOODFORD* , whose arrival at Madras was announced in our Paper of yesterday, we have received several English Papers and Publications, for the latter end of October, which will help to fill up the chasm in our files about that period, and furnish some interesting materials for future Numbers.

From the *SYDNEY GAZETTES* , we lay before our Readers, according to promise, a number of Extracts regarding the affairs of that quarter of the world, for which we refer to our *ASIATIC DEPARTMENT* ; and proceed here with the English Papers.

London, December 7, 1822.—We observe that whilst the war-party of France are exaggerating their power, and predicting the certainty of their success should they invade the Peninsula, the most ardent of their Liberal party in Spain, on their side, are no less loudly declaring their means of resistance, and showing how easily they could repulse the enemy. It might be politic in him who expects to be attacked, to deter the aggressor by letting him know that he will meet with a warm reception; but to urge to the assault simply on the assurance of superior strength, is at once insolent and unjust. For our own parts, describing the invasion of the Peninsula in the terms which we thought such an act merited, we have never ceased from entertaining a lurking suspicion, which still adheres to us, that the French Government, to use a domestic phrase, "would consider better of it." We think they are considering now; we hope they are considering better; and happy be the result!

Among the many crimes of the late tyrant of France, the invasion of Spain was almost the blackest: but if we except the perfidy by which he got the whole Royal Family into his net at Bayonne, we cannot see that the rest of the act—that is, the invasion of the Peninsula by the Bourbons—is one whit less criminal than the invasion of it by Buonaparte. There is not in the present case all the falsehood and treachery that were practised in the former, in order to draw an unsuspecting family to their ruin—indeed, it does not often happen to ordinary people to have such transcendent acts of power thrown in their way, and therefore they have no merit in resisting the temptation—but in other respects, we defy a casuist to point out any remarkable difference in the moral turn of mind of the two measures—the invasion executed in 1808, and that threatened in 1822. The plea is pretty much the same—the danger found, or thought, to result to France from the contiguity of such Government; and the consequences, we have no doubt, will be equally sanguinary. Buonaparte could not think himself secure whilst a Bourbon was seated on the Spanish throne; and Louis cannot believe himself secure, whilst more popular institutions than those of France take root in Spain! Those who pretend that the contest would be short in the present instance, neither deceive others, nor are deceived themselves—they deal in flat falsehood; for every one sees the energy which the Spaniards are putting on for the contest. Heaven avert the occasion for such exertions, and the consequent sufferings which the human race is to endure!

London, December 5, 1822.—The French papers of Monday from which we have given copious extracts, are chiefly interesting as containing the speculations of men of different parties on official article in the *MONITEUR* of the preceding day.

The reason assigned by some of the Ultra journals for making war upon Spain, is exactly similar to that which is alleged by a certain Judge in a play for hanging his prisoner—namely, that his Lordship was not "to sit on the bench for nothing." In the same strain proceed the violent journals. It would be foolish, say they, for the Congress to meet without attacking Spain. Nay, these are the very words of the *Quotidienne* —"Parce qu'il etait absurde de supposer que tous les Rois de l'Europe fussent accourus dans un meme lieu uniquement pour parler, sans rien conclure." Now, for our own parts, we really think that though it may be foolish in the Kings to meet and do nothing, it is still more foolish to do mischief, merely because they have met. France also, it is alleged, has applied for permission to attack the Spaniards, and "therefore it would be ridiculous in her not to attack them." Potent reason, no doubt, for rekindling the flame of war in Europe! The fact, however, is, that nothing new has transpired up to the present moment at which we write this, from which the intentions of France can be known.

Operations by Mina.—An article from the *GAZETTE OF SARAGOSA* , presenting a sketch of the military operations by which Mina has so completely crushed the Catalonian rebels, we have thought with the trouble of translating. It states, that little more than three months ago, when the Constitutional General took the command, the insurgents possessed the whole province, with the exception of nine fortified places: that his first movement on the 12th September, to Cervera, was made with only two thousand men, who were surrounded on every side by the scattered but numerous bands of Brolas. The weakness of this original nucleus of the patriot army, shows the incapacity or treachery of the former Ministers under whom the force of the kingdom had gone to ruin; while that of the rebellion was getting fast a-head. The existence of so small a corps for four or five weeks in the presence of large bodies of insurgents, proves likewise of what flimsy and wretched materials the cause of the latter was constructed; nor can the large reinforcements subsequently furnished to Mina—the fine condition of his troops—his unvaried successes—and the actual annihilation of his once boastful enemies be considered less than satisfactory evidence of the skill and spirit with which he has acted, and of the vigour and cordiality with which the Spanish Ministers have supported him.

Slavery in Ceylon.—On the subject of domestic slavery, as existing in the Eastern Islands, various articles have at different times appeared in our Journal. We have also adverted to the successful exertions of Sir Alexander Johnston, for the abolition of the same evil in the Island of Ceylon. The following brief summary of the arrangements for the ultimate accomplishment of this object appeared in the *Eleventh Report of the African Institution* .

It is with feelings of the most lively satisfaction that the Directors have now to state, that the benevolent exertions of Sir Alexander Johnston, the Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, for a period of ten years, to induce the proprietors of slaves in that island to fix a day after which all the children born of their slaves

should be considered as free, have at length been crowned with success. Early in the month of July last, that liberal and enlightened Judge addressed himself upon this subject to the principal proprietors of slaves at Colombo, who were upon the list of Special Jurymen for that province. The proposal contained in the Chief Justice's letter was well received by these gentlemen; and at a general meeting which they called, to take it into consideration, they unanimously resolved, "that all children born of their slaves after the 12th of August last, should be free." That day was fixed upon by them, as the suggestion of Sir Alexander Johnston, in honour of the Prince Regent. They afterwards appointed a Committee from among themselves, to frame certain resolutions for the purpose of carrying their benevolent intention into effect; the principal object of which was to secure a provision for the children born free after the 12th of August 1816, from the masters of their parents, until the age of fourteen; it being supposed that after they shall have attained that age they will be able to provide for themselves.

Sir Alexander Johnston states, that the Special Jurymen of Colombo consists of about one hundred and thirty of the most respectable Dutch gentlemen of the place; in which number are contained almost all the Dutch who are large proprietors of slaves. Besides these gentlemen, there are Jurymen of all the different casts among the natives. The moment the Jurymen of these casts heard of the resolution adopted by the Dutch Special Jurymen, they were so much struck by the example, that they also addressed the Chief Justice, announcing their unanimous acquiescence in the measure which had been resolved upon by the Dutch Special Jurymen. And Sir Alexander Johnston adds, that the example of the Jurymen at Colombo was, he understood to be immediately followed by all the Jurymen on the island. "The state of domestic slavery," he says, "which was practised in this island for three centuries, may now be considered at an end." And he observes, that the measure which has thus been brought about, is, in a great degree, owing to the principles diffused by the circulation of the Reports of the African Institution.

The Directors are persuaded that they express the cordial feelings of the Institution at large, in offering the tribute of their grateful acknowledgment to Sir Alexander Johnston, for his successful exertions in promoting, and to the Special and other Jurymen of the island, for their general adoption of this important change in the condition of their country; and for the bright example which they have taken the lead in exhibiting to the world, of fixing a period for the extinction of the state of domestic slavery: an example which the Directors trust will speedily be followed, wherever it may be done with safety. But whether this hope shall be realized or not, it will never be forgotten, that the inhabitant of Colombo were the first of the British colonists to act upon this grand, noble, liberal, and disinterested principle; and they will for ever deserve the best thanks of every individual who has at heart the advancement of the happiness of mankind, and the improvement of human nature.

We propose, in a future number, to take a general view of the character and extent of the *Slave-trade*, as carried on in the Eastern seas, and of the measures that have latterly been adopted for its suppression.—*Asiatic Journal for Dec.*

New Marriage Act.—Surely if ever the father of mischief succeeded in playing both Houses of Parliament a trick, it was when he put it into their noble and honourable heads to concoct and legalize the New Marriage Act! We find on farther inquiry, that this Act is "ordered to be read in churches" quarterly; that it takes up near an hour in the reading; and that in almost all churches it has become the custom, as soon as the Minister sets about this his delectable task, for the congregation to depart, leaving the *bonne bouche* of legislation and orthodoxy to the sole enjoyment of his Reverence and Moses! Why, at this rate, all that decorum which forms so essential a part of our public national worship is destroyed. Really, Parliament should be assembled before Christmas, if it was only to repeal this pestilent Act.—*Exeter paper, as quoted by a Ministerial paper.*

Botanical Nomenclature.—Botanists occasionally adopt a specific name to some historical fact belonging to the plant, or to the person whose name it bears—as *Linna borealis*, from the great botanist of the north; *Murra exotica*, after one of his favourite pupils, a foreigner; *Browallia demissa* and *elata*, from a botanist of humble origin and character, who afterwards became a lofty Bishop. In like manner, *Buffonia tenuifolia* is well known to be a satire on the slender botanical pretensions of the French zoologist; as the *Hillia parviflora* of Jacquiem, though perhaps, not meant, is an equally just one upon our pompous Sir John Hill. "I," says Sir J. E. Smith, "mean not to approve of such satires—they stain the purity of our lovely science. If a botanist does not deserve commemoration, let him sink peaceably into oblivion. It savours of malignity to make his crown a crown of thorns; and if the application be unjust, it is truly diabolical." By the way, this is a pining sentimental style: Sir J. Smith had better mend it by diverting his attention a little from "ladies' fingers, pansies, cuckoo-buds, and such small gear," to oaks, cedars, and mountain firs.

Curious Circumstance.—Last week the following curious occurrence took place in the house of a shoemaker in the south side of Edinburgh. While he was engaged in cleaning a cage in which he kept a lark, he left the door of the cage open, of which the bird took advantage, and flew away by a window at which its owner was then standing. The lark being a favourite, its loss was much lamented. But it may be imagined what was the surprise of the house, when in about an hour and a half the cat belonging to the same person made its appearance with the lark in its mouth, which it held by the wings over the back, in such a manner that the bird had not received the least injury. The cat, after dropping it on the floor, looked up to those who were observing her, and mewed as if to attract attention to the capture. The lark now occupies its wiry prison, with the same noisy cheerfulness as before its singular adventure.

London and Sheffield Cutlery.—When the town of Sheffield first became famous for the manufacture of cutlery, a very curious knife, calculated for a variety of uses, was executed with great care, and sent to the Cutlers' Company in London. On one of the blades was engraved the following challenge:—

"Sheffield made both haft and blade;

"London, for thy life, show me such another knife."

The London cutlers, to show that they were not inferior to their more northern brethren, finished and sent down to Sheffield a penknife, containing only one well-tempered blade, in which was a cavity, and in the cavity a piece of straw, fresh and unsinged. Some lines on the blade, mentioning this fact, induced the Sheffield cutlers to break it, when they found the straw, and unable to account for the manner in which it was done, or to imitate it, they confessed themselves surpassed in ingenuity.—*Percy Anecdotes*, part 37.

Marlborough-Street.—On Monday, Edmund Edridge, an elderly man was charged with violating the person of Ellen Mahon, a very young girl, his daughter-in-law.—The prisoner for about 17 months had been married to the complainant's mother, who by his ill treatment and circumstances was reduced to her death-bed, and about three weeks since she was laying in her bed when the miscreant retired into the room adjoining his wife's, and while the poor girl was asleep effected his base purpose. On her awaking she screamed, but could not escape from the wretch's grasp. She the same day informed her mother, who expressed in very strong terms her indignation at his conduct, the recital of which, coupled with her illness, brought on delirium, and at intervals, from that until the moment of her death, about a week since, she never thoroughly recovered her reason. The poor girl, about a week after the atrocious assault, being in very low spirits, was observed and questioned by her brother's wife, to whom she related the circumstances, and also that he had attempted to take liberties with her person twice before; he was then accused by the brother's wife, and denied the story altogether; but it was determined not to disturb the last moments of the girl's mother by putting the affair into judicial process; and accordingly nothing, was said

until after the funeral of her mother on Sunday, when a constable was in readiness, who took the prisoner into custody, and lodged him in the watch-house. Mr. Mahon, the girl's brother, and his wife, corroborated her statement, and stated that a surgeon would attend who could most fully prove the outrage.—The prisoner, who showed the most callous indifference, was remanded for another examination.

On Thursday, Edward Edridge was brought up for final examination on the charge of cruelly abusing Martha Mahon, a very young girl, his daughter-in-law. The poor girl entered into a more particular detail of the atrocious conduct of the prisoner, from which it appeared that he for a long time contemplated her ruin, and twice before the time he accomplished his vile purpose, had attempted it; she was unwilling to inform her mother, who was on her death-bed, not wishing to disturb her last moments, until he had proved himself villain enough, whilst she was sleeping, to complete her ruin. Her poor mother, who was in the last stage of a consumption, on hearing it, became delirious, and never was properly in her senses from the time she became acquainted with the fact. The girl was the only attendant upon the prisoner, and did all in her power to make her mother comfortable, whose latter moments were embittered by the reflection, that the prisoner had not only brought her to the grave, but had spent all her property, and left her children penniless, and by his last act completely effected the ruin of her family. The girl's sister-in-law confirmed her testimony, and proved, by the conduct of the prisoner after the funeral, that he knew himself to be guilty, he having shunned her and all the rest of the family, and got quite intoxicated at a public-house; and on going home he was given into custody.—The surgeon who examined the girl, proved the fact of the outrage upon her being completed.—The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, asked the girl whether she had not agreed to conceal the fact for some clothes and other articles which he promised her.—The girl denied this in a very earnest manner.—The Magistrate asked him, if he meant by putting such a question to admit his guilt?—The Prisoner hesitated, and muttered a negative reply.—The Magistrate still pressed the question, and asked him why, if he was innocent, had he put such a question?—The Prisoner still hesitated, and replied, "I suppose I am not to say whether I am guilty or not here," and, folding his arms, gazed on the witnesses with a look of contemptuous indifference.—He was finally committed for trial; and on quitting the office, he, in derision, bowed to the witnesses, and muttered—"You can't do any thing at the Old Bailey."

Irish Intelligence.—It is not often that an Englishman, unbiassed by party spirit, can read Irish intelligence with any movement of complacency or satisfaction. We confess ourselves to be now in that rare predicament, and we proceed to state the occasion. One standing curse of Ireland has been a subordinate Magistracy, which, taken as a whole, was unfit for the exercise of the magisterial duties. An ill-chosen Magistracy, where it has had time to act, discovers itself without much trouble. The remedy called for may also be discerned, without the gift of any superior sagacity: but to provide and enforce that remedy, it would be extreme want of candour to dissemble, supposes a very uncommon degree of spirit, vigour, and devotion to their duty, in those by whose counsels it has been accomplished. To cashier a whole army of unserviceable justices, not men of humble birth or of mean pretension, unconnected, destitute of fortune, or confined to one corner of the kingdom, but many among them the magnates of the land—esquires, knights, generals, baronets, reverends, and honourables, barons and earls!—to direct writs of *superseas* to potentates like these, is truly an enterprise of "great pith and moment." This has been done by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is announced with becoming eulogies in those of the Dublin journals which put forth any claims to independence. The operation has been executed with a bold hand, and has searched and purged an extensive surface. In nine counties whose names we subjoin, almost two hundred noblemen and gentlemen, military and clergy, have been dismissed from office. We give the details such as they are presented to us by the *Dublin Evening Post*. The manner in which

the vacancies thus created are to be filled, comes next under public scrutiny; and on this point, if report say true, Lord Wellesley is resolved to leave as little ground for fair exception as the condition of that society whence he has to choose his materials may render practicable. A due proportion of Catholics, it is conjectured, will be Magistrates under the new commission. We trust that the Irish will long taste the benefit of having "fled from pretty tyrants to the throne."

[From the *Dublin Evening Post*]

REVISION OF THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.

Government, it would appear, have at length—and God knows not before it was wanted—set themselves in earnest about a revision in the Magistracy. Writs of *Superseas* have been issued to a general number of Gentlemen of the very first rank and consequence, who have been deprived of their commissions as Magistrates. This measure is supposed to be introductory to the new Constabulary Bill. The following are already known:—

SUPERSEDED.

COUNTY CARLOW.—1 Knight, 12 Esquires.

KILDARE.—1 Major-General, 12 Esquires.

CAVAN.—1 Knight, 2 Major-Generals, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 18 Esquires.

FERMANAGH.—1 Major-General, 5 Esquires.

GALWAY.—1 Major-General, 1 Knight, 1 Hon. M.—, 1 Rev. Mr.—, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 20 Esquires.

CLARE.—3 Major-Generals, and all the other Military Gentlemen lately put into the commission, 2 Knights 14 Esquires.

ARMAGH.—1 Earl, 2 Barons, 2 Hon. and Rev. Gentlemen, 1 Hon. Gentleman, 1 Brigadier-General, 26 Esquires.

DONEGAL.—1 Hon. Gentleman, 1 Major-General, 15 Esquires.

DOWN.—3 Hon. Gentlemen, 1 Major-General, 1 Brigadier-General, 4 Barons, 37 Esquires.

The arrangement for the other counties are unknown as yet.

It will be seen that in these nine counties, nearly 200 Noblemen and Gentlemen have been deprived of their commissions. This is the greatest alteration which has yet been made in the government of this country: It is an alteration, every candid man will admit, rendered absolutely necessary by the wants and wishes of the country. We hope that the new principle now introduced into the local Government of Ireland will justify the expectations which were formed of it; and from what has already occurred we are disposed to infer that it will.—*Times*.

Statue of the Late Right Hon. Henry Grattan.—We understand that it has been proposed to place this statue in front of the Bank, within the iron railing. The Directors, on being applied to, objected; hereupon a deputation waited upon the Lord Lieutenant to request his interference to prevail on the Directors to consent. His Excellency, we understand, highly approved of the plan, and directed his secretary to write to the Bank Directors on the subject.—*Dublin Morning Post*.

Prince Eugene.—Prince Eugene built a palace somewhat in the Turkish or Arabic taste, which was censured for the incongruity of its architecture. He replied to his critics, "I am as well acquainted as you are with the five Grecian orders, and also with the seven orders of battle of Sogetus. I like to have an order of my own, in both sciences, and I have found the benefit of it."

Gold and Silver Coins of Henry Fifth.—About 60 English gold and silver coins of various denominations, belonging to the reigns of Henry V. and his immediate ancestors, were found a short time ago, in an old cop upon Cockney Moor, near Bolton. They were deposited in a cow-horn, and were probably hidden during the wars of legitimacy between the houses of Lancaster and York. We have seen one of the silver ones (a double great piece) of Henry V. which was nearly as fresh as it came from the mint, except that the edges were clipped in two or three places.—*Preston paper*.

Monkish Oppression.—*Barcelona, Nov. 11.*—A horrible discovery was made on the evening of the 9th instant, of an unfortunate ecclesiastic, who was heard by some of our national volunteers groaning in an inquisitorial cell, in the Convent of San Francisco. Immediately on hearing of the circumstance, the Fiscal, Don Antonio Gil, accompanied by several other civil officers, proceeded to the place for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report. After a good deal of difficulty they at length succeeded in getting into the interior of the convent, where, in a cell, the atmosphere of which was so impure that it was next to impossible to enter it, they discovered the unfortunate Father Puig stretched on a heap of filth. On being removed into the light, the poor man exhibited the most disgusting and deplorable appearance. He seemed to be about 30 years old, and was so exceedingly exhausted that he was only able to utter a few scarcely audible words. Every possible kindness and attention were shown towards him, and when the Fiscal assured him that he should not go back to the Monks, but should enjoy the free air and the rights of a Constitutional Spaniard, he raised his eyes to Heaven and uttered a deep sigh. The only cause assigned by the Vicar of the Convent for this horrible treatment, was the pretence that Father Puig was insane; that on one occasion he had presented himself in an indecorous manner in the choir, and on another had run away as far as to the river Llobregat. He confessed that the unfortunate man had been about a year and a half confined in that prison by order of the Guardian, but said that he had always been supplied with food!

The Jailor who inflicted this inhuman punishment on the unfortunate Puig, has been condemned to remain imprisoned in the same cell in which his victim suffered, though it is now in a much cleaner state than before. In the registry of the convent were found several papers which had lately been placed there: a bronze foot of a box for containing the host, a large sword, a packet of sack-cloth, an inquisitorial *auto da fe* recently drawn up, and a list of the battalions of the Faith.

Father Puig has been conveyed to the hospital of Junqueras, where every possible care is taken of him.—*Spanish papers.*

Reverend Justice.—On the 30th ultimo, Mr. R. Litchford was committed to the House of Correction at Falmouth, for three months, by the Reverend J. Meyers, of Somerby, for want of sufficient distress, as he saith, to levy the penalty of 5*l.* in which the said R. Litchford had been convicted by the said justice, and on the oath (as he hath it) of a credible witness, though no name was mentioned, which credible witness, however incredible it may appear, was no other person than Mr. Litchford's eldest brother, John Litchford, Esq. of Boothby Pagnell. The "very head and front of the offence" was fetching a bird off the complainant's land, which had not been shot, but had only fallen dead upon his property. Mr. Litchford on entering his prison-house, was searched, and locked up in the common ward with convicts and other prisoners for various crimes and offences, and treated in other respects as a felon! A statement of these circumstances was immediately made to the Reverend Mr. Waters, as the nearest resident magistrate, and that the goaler dare not treat him otherwise without consent, but Mr. Waters declined interfering, and stated that the application must be made to the committing justice. A similar statement was accordingly sent the next to him, and a most insulting, cruel, and taunting answer was returned, alleging that Mr. Litchford could not expect to be treated differently. On the 2d instant, a tender of the penalty and costs was made by the convicted party to obtain his release, when both were refused; but on the following Friday, and after it had become generally known that the commitment was illegal, word was sent that the offer would then be accepted. This was complied with, and a discharge was accordingly granted last Saturday.—*Stamford News.*

The Milan Commissioner.—Mr. John Langley Davison, baker, in Sunderland, was last week committed to our gaol on a charge arising out of circumstances connected with the marriage of the Milan Commissioner, Colonel Browne. We understand that on the wedding-day a number of persons assembled in Sunderland for the purpose of burning the effigy of the Colonel and that of Dr. Gray, the father of the bride, Mr. Davison was amongst

the populace, and a boy swore before the magistrates that he had stimulated the multitude, and given instructions where the effigies of straw were to be exhibited and burnt. The charge was resolved by the Bench into one of riotously assembling, and Mr. Davison was required to give bail, himself in a certain amount, and two sureties in 10*l.* each. A gentleman offered to become Mr. Davison's bail for the whole amount required of sureties, and his bail for 20*l.* was accepted. A demand of 5*s.* was then made for the cost of the recognizance; but Mr. Davison having steadily refused to comply, he was told that 2*s. 6d.* would be accepted; that sum also was refused, and Mr. Davison was committed to gaol, whence he was shortly afterwards liberated; but we believe the affair is not yet terminated.—*Durham Chronicle*

Distressing Event.—An event of a most distressing nature occurred on Friday week, at Marquise, in the neighbourhood of Calais; Richard Usher, Esq. of Iniscorthy, and formerly of the 62nd Regiment, a young man of remarkably fine person and amiable manners, while out in quest of game, in passing through a hedge, received the contents of his own gun in his right side; the shot passed through his lungs, and he expired in about three minutes.

Singular Occurrence.—In Nov. last, the following singular occurrence took place at St. Thomas's Hospital:—About nine o'clock a gentleman was passing up Fish-street-hill, and having made too free with the "sparkling glass," was unable to preserve his balance, and by some means slipped from the curb-stone, and rolled over and over till he rolled under the bellies of the leaders of a Greenwich coach that happened to be coming down the hill. The coachman pulled up his horses, and the foot passengers ran to the gentleman's assistance, who to all appearance was killed; for he neither moved nor spoke a word. A shutter was procured, and on it was laid the body of the supposed lifeless man, which was borne to the Hospital. On their arrival in the surgery the body was placed very gently on the table for inspection, and Mr. Mason, one of the dressers, promptly attended with his instruments for operation. On that gentleman being introduced to the unfortunate man, who had never spoken a syllable, to the amazement of his body-carriers, and to all around, he jumped on his legs, and d—d them all for murderers; and putting himself in a position for boxing, offered to fight the dresser for a "rump and a dozen." The porters, watchmen, and other servants of the Hospital, were now called into action, and for some time the place was kept in confusion; and it was not till the young man who attends in the surgery was knocked down by the intruder, that he was kicked out of the Hospital gates.

Mad Dog.—Two children of Mr. Healer, in Pear-tree-court Clerkenwell, were lately bit by a mad dog; two other children, one belonging to Mr. Prichard, and another to a Mr. Bedford, in the same court, were also bit by the same animal, one in the cheek and another in the leg, both of whom have undergone surgical operation; and, to add to the misfortune, Mrs. Healer, in saving the children, had the little finger of her left hand bit; the part has been cut out, the bones scraped, and caustic applied to the wound. To prevent the dog escaping as he was going out she held him between the door and the jamb, and laid hold of him by the tail, and kept him so until a lodger came with a loaded musket and blew his brains out. The surgeons who attended the wounded persons opened the body of the dog, and found his stomach in a high state of inflammation, and containing a quantity of small stones and splinters of wood, which in his state of madness, he had swallowed.

Mr. Sheridan.—The late Earl of Lonsdale was so extensive a proprietor and patron of boroughs, that he returned nine members every Parliament, who were facetiously called "Lord Lonsdale's nine pins." One of the members thus designated having made a very extravagant speech in the House of Commons, was answered by Mr. Burke in a vein of the happiest sarcasm, which elicited from the house loud and repeated cheers. Mr. Fox entering the house just as Mr. Burke was sitting down, enquired of Sheridan what the house was cheering. "Oh, nothing of consequence," replied Sheridan; "only Burke has knocked down one of Lord Lonsdale's nine pins."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Operations of General Mina in Catalonia.

[From the Gazette of Saragossa.]

Every body knows the situation of this province in the month of August, when General Mina received the command. They knew that the Defenders of the Faith were in possession of every part of it, except Lerida, Manresa, Cardona, Barcelona, Tarragona, Tortosa, Gerona, Figueras, and Rosas; even these places were blockaded, and their weak garrisons were obliged to make frequent sallies, and combat enemies far superior in number, to procure provisions. The success of the Defenders of the Faith increased, while they had to contend with forces so inferior that they were hardly able to act even on the defensive. Yet the Constitutional troops, faithful to their oath to defend the good cause, and despising the great number of their assailants, the continual marches, distress, famine, and privations of every kind, never lost their courage, and preserved those important places with the aid of four weak movable columns commanded by the brave Torrijos, Roten, Milans, and Manso, to whom we partly owe the preservation of Catalonia.

General Mina arrived on the 7th of September at Lerida, entirely destitute of the necessary means to combat forces ten times as numerous as those placed under his command; not but that the reinforcements promised were forwarded, and, in fact, he received about 1,200 at Lerida; and Torrijos, with a column of 800 which had escaped from Romanillo's, and other chiefs of the Army of the Faith, who had surrendered to him at Servera, succeeded in joining Mina at Lerida on the 10th. It was with this force that the General undertook his first movement on the 12th towards Cervera, which the Defenders of the Faith evacuated at his approach in the night of the 13th. On the 16th the Constitutional General removed his head-quarters to Calaf, which became the central point of his farther operations. Baron d'Eroles, desiring to impede the march of reinforcements to Catalonia, caused the hands of the Cinea to be invaded by his troops, seriously threatening Arragon; and, in fact, he succeeded at least in employing for a month the division of General Zarco del Valle, consisting of 4,000 men, the greater part of which was destined to reinforce Mina, with other bands of the Faith, more or less numerous, were sent to the right bank of the Ebro. Quesada was detached into Navarre, in the hope of farther diverting the attention of Zarco del Valle. Nothing could induce a change in the general plan of the Constitutionalists, which was in the main to attack the adverse faction at its source, and to expel the Regency from Urgel; but yet this object was remote, for it was necessary, first of all, to restore the communication between Saragossa, Lerida, Vich, Manresa, &c.; to reinforce the garrison, to supply them with ammunition and provisions; to form a line of defence; to revive public confidence in the country occupied by the constitutional troops, especially at Barcelona, from which they must derive their chief resources; and this Mina effected in the space of a month, acquiring also a knowledge of the ground, and of the real situation of the enemy's force. Meantime, reinforcements arrived from all quarters, though not in such numbers as had been hoped, because the invasion of the Defenders of the Faith into Arragon, and even into the province of Valencia, have drawn off 6 or 6,000 men. The Royalists, proud of their superiority, and taking for fear, an inactivity which was only prudence on the part of Mina, daily provoked him to battle; but it was not till the 26th of October that he resolved to attack Castellfolit, and on the 27th the division of Eroles at Toro. Our readers know the result of these two days; suffice it to remark that they greatly contributed to the increasing success of the General, who was afterwards reinforced by 3,000 men from the division of Zarco del Valle. Eroles then perceived that he could obtain no great advantage on the right bank of the Seyne, and retired into the mountains of the Conque de Tremp, his native country, finally persuaded that he should be there able to resist the Constitutionalists; but the affairs of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, have proved the contrary; for his troops have been dislodged from their position, beaten, and dispersed; Eroles himself being forced to retreat to Urgel, where Mina expected to arrive on the 18th or 20th. The whole district of Tremp, up to the frontiers of France, was covered with fugitives wandering in all directions. Tremp, Talarn, and several other communes, have been plundered and burnt by the constitutional troops, who spread general consternation. Notwithstanding the preparations for defence making at Urgel on the 15th, it is not thought that it will stand a siege, especially as the soldiers of the Faith refused to shut themselves up in it. Meantime it is abandoned by the Regency, and by all the inhabitants who have any thing to lose. The alarm even extended to Poycedra; and if Milans continues his movement towards Campredon, there is no doubt but that place will have the same fate as Urgel. The number of peasants who leave the army to return home, and of the soldiers of the Faith who offer to surrender to the Constitutional Government, is considerable. In fact, confusion and discord now reign in that army which boasted of re-establishing despotism in Spain. Such was the result of the operations up to the 10th of this month.

Affairs of Brazil.

[From the Gazette of Rio de Janeiro, September 26, 1822.]

LETTER FROM THE KING TO HIS SON.

My Son,—I have refrained from answering your letters because I waited for the decision of the Cortes. You will now receive the decrees, and I recommend to you to observe them, and to obey the orders transmitted to you, because you will thereby gain the esteem of the Portuguese, whom you will hereafter have to govern; and it is necessary that you should give decided proofs of your love of the nation. When you write, recollect that you are a Prince, that your writing will be seen by all the world, and that you ought to be careful not only of what you say, but also of the manner in which your reply is expressed.

ANSWER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TO HIS FATHER.

Rio de Janeiro, September 18, 1822.

I have had the honour to receive from your Majesty a letter, dated the 3d of August, in which your Majesty reprehends me for my mode of writing and speaking of the Luso-Hispanic faction (which, permit me to say, holds your Majesty in a state of compulsion, in which I and my Brazilian brethren sorely lament you should be placed.) I can write in no other way, and as the lines are to be scanned by the infamous Deputies of the despotic party of the Cortes, it is fit they should be so composed. And, being now well informed that your Majesty is positively a prisoner, I write this last letter, on questions already decided by the Brazilians, in the same manner as before; because, with a perfect knowledge of the cause, I am convinced that in the state of coercion to which your Majesty is reduced, you must act contrary to your liberal opinion. Let my disinheritor be decreed—let all the aggressions of which a club of Carbonari are capable be perpetuated. I shall never return. Before I die, I shall have to say, to my dear Brazilians—"You see how I have exposed myself for the country—do you imitate me." Your Majesty orders me,—what do I say?—the Cortes order me, through your Majesty, to execute, and cause to be executed, their decrees; but for me so to do, it is first necessary that the Brazilians should yield obedience to the faction. One answer to this is, "We will not!" If the people of Portugal have the right to form a constitution revolutionarily, it is obvious that the people of Brazil have still a better right to the regulation of their own affairs, seeing that they respect me and all the constituted Authorities. Firm and unshaken in these resolutions, I say to this sanguinary mob, calling God and all the world to witness, that I, as Prince Regent of the kingdom of Brazil, and its perpetual defender, consider it right hereby to declare all the decrees issued by these factions, abominable, Machiavelian, disorganizing, horrible, and pestiferous Cortes, which I have not yet ordered to be executed, and all others which they make for Brazil, null, void, and inexecutable. Thus are these decrees regarded by the Brazilians, who, all united with me, join me in saying to Portugal—nothing—nothing—we want nothing from you. If this frank declaration irritate these Luso-Hispanics, let them send their veteran troops, insatiable in the cruelties of civil warfare, and we will show them what the Brazilian valour can do. If they dare to oppose our sacred cause, they will soon see the ocean covered with cruisers. Then, instead of the benefits we have been accustomed to confer, misery and famine will be inflicted on these Coryphees, and the unfortunate Portuguese will then know them well, and give them their just reward. They have been long kept in darkness, but they will soon be undeceived. Were your Majesty here, you would be respected; and then you would see that the Brazilian people, while they know how to value their liberty and independence, do not forget to honour the royal authority, for they are not a band of vile Carbonari and assassins, like those who hold your Majesty in captivity. The independence of Brazil triumphs, and will continue to triumph, or death shall close our efforts. Brazil may be enslaved, but never the Brazilians—for as long as there is blood in our veins it shall flow for liberty. But it is for your Majesty to order, and not for a foreign Cortes to watch, who never were a general Cortes, and who now are only the Cortes of Lisbon.

May God preserve the life and health of your Majesty, is the wish of all Brazilians.

I am, with all respect, the son who much loves, and the subject who much venerates, your Majesty.

PEDRO.

[The above being from a manuscript copy of the Gazette, in many parts illegible, some omissions have been unavoidable: if we had not been informed from respectable authority that it is a genuine extract, we should be disposed to treat it as a fabrication.]

The Corporation Rebels of Dublin.*The Irishman, Nov. 15, 1822.*

It is now admitted on all hands, that a band of drunken Corporation men have had the audacity openly to rebel against the King's Government in the Metropolis of Ireland—that some forty or fifty followers of a desperate political fanatic dared to attempt dressing the Statue of King William, in Collegegreen, at the hour of three o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant,* in defiance of the Constituted Authorities of the City, and in open violation of the laws and peace of the Country. Had the wretched miscreants of monopoly made a similar experiment on the feelings of the people in a remote and unprotected part of Ireland, we should not wonder—we would rather have expected the outrage, knowing as we do the countenance they receive from some of the petty Magistrates. But, will it be believed by the people of England, that in the Metropolis of Ireland—the Lord Lieutenant residing in the Castle—the Lord Mayor in the Mansion House—the City full of Magistrates—the barracks full of soldiers—a mob of Corporation ruffians, reeking not from the fumes of turtle and whi-key-punch, have dared to beard the powers we have mentioned? And though the Attorney-General of Ireland, but a few days before, went through all the solemnities of the law against a gang of low, ignorant blackheads, who assembled to fulfil the prophecies of the renowned Pastorini—and though this same Attorney-General felt it his duty to get these ignorant fanatics transported for life, yet here the peace of the City is assailed—the laws openly violated—the Lord Lieutenant insulted—the Magistrates trampled on—and Mr. Plunkett sleeps in undisturbed repose, and suffers the Corporate Rebels to escape unmolested and unpunished! Is this equal justice? We ask now with the confidence of minds sensible to the great outrage which has been committed against the feelings as well as the laws of the Country, why justice should sleep when called upon so loudly to perform her office? Is it that Mr. Plunkett is afraid of the Dublin Corporation? Or is it to go forth, that justice is not to be dispensed with impartiality by the Attorney-General of Ireland? One law for Ribbonmen and another for Orangemen! Is it to be told, that Mr. Plunkett is afraid to wield the sword with which his Sovereign has entrusted him? In the prosecution of the Ribbonmen every honest man went with him; but what is their astonishment when forty or fifty Corporate Rebels march in battle-array through the streets of Dublin, take the Viceroy by the beard, and go back to their homes to boast of the victories they achieved? To attribute this gross negligence—this apparent abandonment of the high station Mr. Plunkett fills to any other motive but a spirit of conciliation on his part, will, perhaps, be unwarrantable; most willing are we to put down the great error he has committed in not bringing those men to justice, to the motive we state; but how silly and unworthy of the mind of a Statesman!—Surely Mr. Plunkett knows as well as any man that one hundred men would extinguish this spirit of political fanaticism in half an hour. He should know that such a faction as has dared to dictate to the Marquis of Wellesley are as contemptible in numbers as in character; that the respectable Protestants of Dublin abjure their association; that the entire of the trading interests of Dublin, Protestant and Catholic, have no connexion with them; that, like a set of blood hounds, kennelled in William street, they are sometimes let loose to hunt down, at the bidding of some speculating huntsman, whatever honourable or valuable in the community; that such dogs are only to be whipped back into their kennel, or chained in couples and sent out of the Country with their brothers in rebellion, the Ribbonmen of Pastorini. Had the Administration of Ireland been in the feeble hands of a Camden, or a Westmoreland, or a Hardwicke, or a Richmond, we should not wonder to see such ruffian practices pass off with impunity; but that the mind, and energy, and resources, and decision of the Marquis of Wellesley, could be trampled upon by such contemptible opponents, is a political phenomenon which we did not imagine we should have witnessed in the present day. The Magistrates of Glasgow, to their immortal honour, on the 12th of last July, ordered things differently one hundred and seventy of these ill-advised people called Orangemen, paraded with their orange ribbons and colours, and drums and fifes, and their *Boynewater*; the Magistrates had issued their proclamation to prevent parading that would lead to a breach of the peace. Like the Dublin Corporation, they despised the Magisterial mandate, and proceeded to walk. The armed police were immediately ordered out, assisted by the regular troops, and the entire one hundred and seventy marched off, with all their honours on their backs, to the jail of Glasgow, where they remained until they came to their senses. Had this been done

* On the 4th instant, the Lord Mayor ordered the Statue to be surrounded with horse and foot Police, to prevent it being dressed. The same precaution was adopted on the 5th. It was reasonable to presume that fanaticism would, after the expiration of two days, be a little wearied. But the fanatic, particularly when charged with whi-key-punch, never flags; he is always courting martyrdom, and, on the morning of the 7th, he made his bold experiment at three o'clock, when the City was wrapt in sleep.

with Sutter and his gang—had they been committed to Newgate, the dignity of the Viceroy would have been asserted, the peace would have been preserved, and the laws would not have been insulted.

We should be glad to be in the House of Commons when Mr. Plunkett is asked, why he has not prosecuted the *Corporation Rebels of the 7th inst.*? What prevented these dashing blades going to the Castle and tarring and feathering the Viceroy we cannot tell; but sure we are that his authority has been nearly as much insulted, and his character nearly as much humiliated, by the impunity with which such despicable conspirators have offended the majesty of the Law and the Government. The reader will find in another part of *THE IRISHMAN*, that we have had a few demonstrations of the faction spirit in Randalstown and other parts; but it is very wonderful that the scenes of violence are not much greater, when, under the eye of the Government itself, the same spirit dares to wrestle with the Viceroy, and is at this moment boasting of the achievements for which they ought to be flogged through the Metropolis.

THE IRISHMAN.

Pugilistic Affray.

COURT OF COMMONS PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, DEC. 5, 1822.

LAWRENCE V. WINTER.

This was an action to recover damages for an assault committed by the defendant upon the plaintiff.

Mr. Sergeant PEEL stated the case to the jury, from which it appeared that the plaintiff, a married man, and father of four children, was by trade a law-stationer, and, as appeared, by inclination an amateur, at least, of the faucy. The defendant, whose real name is Winter, but whose fancy appellation is Spring, is well known in the sporting world as a celebrated pugilist. He is also the keeper of the Weymouth Arms public house, Weymouth street. The dispute between plaintiff and defendant arose out of a fight between two pugilists named Stockman and Brown, to the latter of whom Spring or Winter had acted as second. The fight took place near Uxbridge. On the return of the parties to London they met at the Plough public house near Bayswater. A general conversation arose here respecting the conduct of the combatants, which ended in the defendant's calling the plaintiff a d—d liar, and, as if in punishment of so odious a practice, struck him several blows with a stick, which cut him severely on the head. Not being a match for his assailant at such weapons, he wisely called to his aid those of the law, and brought the present action. To prove this was called.

James Farrell—I am the brother-in-law of the plaintiff. I went with him to see the boxing match at Uxbridge. We stopped on our way back, at the Plough, near Bayswater. Winter I saw at the fight, he was the second of Brown; Lawrence took no part in the fight. Lawrence and I took two or three pints of porter between us at the Plough. We were both sober; we were sitting at the door of the public house when Winter came up. A conversation arose respecting the men who fought: Lawrence asserted that Brown had hit Stockman in the fight, upon which defendant told him he lied, and on his persisting in the assertion, said he was a d—d liar. Plaintiff said if he, defendant, said that Brown did not bite Stockman, he was a liar. Winter then struck him several blows with a stick, which cut him severely, and the blood flowed down in streams on each side his head. Plaintiff was unable to attend to his business for a few days, in consequence of the severe usage defendant gave him.

Cross-examined by Sergeant VAUGHAN.—We drank only beer on our way home. I am positive that defendant gave the lie first. Winter is the name of the defendant, but he is better known by the name of Spring. This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN, for the defendant, contended that this was not a case which called for damages. The plaintiff, who, they were told, had a wife and four children, and who, they would admit, might from that circumstance have employed his time much better than going 15 miles out of town to see a fight, went to witness one of those pugilistic contests, on his way home got into a squabble, which, according to his own witness, he commenced by saying that the man whom defendant seconded had acted unfairly. Now, that was an insult to the second, and the plaintiff brought the consequence on himself.

Mr. Justice BURROUGH summed up, and observed, that whoever attended at those fights had a right to express his opinion of what passed there and the plaintiff only expressed his, when he was wantonly assaulted by the defendant. With respect to fights of the kind which they went to see they were illegal, and unfortunately of late there had been very fatal consequences attending them. By a late act, however, the Judges were empowered to extend the punishment of manslaughter arising from such fights according to the circumstances of the case, and he believed, in some instances, to transportation. As to the damages in the present case, the jury would consider it was not one which called for any thing like heavy damages, but the plaintiff was entitled to his cost at all events.

The jury, after consulting together for five minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 10*l.*, and costs.

Appointment of Sir Robert Mends.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR,

I have only this day seen a paragraph in THE MORNING CHRONICLE of the 21st of November, in which, amongst various injurious reflections on other officers, there is the following on me :

"Sir George Cockburn is likewise quite *au fait* at the appointment of the African Station Commodore, whose exploits I confess myself quite unacquainted with. Pray, was not Sir George once returned Member of Parliament for Portsmouth?"

The insinuation that I owe my appointment to political support given to Sir George Cockburn at his election for Portsmouth, is obvious. I feel it due to myself, and still more to Sir George Cockburn, to state thus publicly, that it is utterly and scandalously false.

I have no vote in the borough of Portsmouth, nor the slightest interest there, directly or indirectly. I flatter myself that Sir George Cockburn did, indeed, contribute to my being appointed to the African Command; but he must have done so from a consideration of my length of service and standing on the list of Post Captains; for I had no private acquaintance with him, nor any private introduction to him, nor any other personal recommendation than the loss of my right arm and other wounds in battle, which have, perhaps, procured me a consideration my humble merits would not otherwise have deserved.

Having repelled, in my own case, this defamatory attack, I think it due to my brother-officers, who are assailed in the same manner, to remind the public, that they are both on foreign stations, and have not the good fortune which I have of being able to meet so early the reflections cast upon them; but I know enough of their public services and characters to be able to state, without fear of contradiction, that the imputations cast upon them are as wanton, false, and scandalous as those against me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. MENDES,

Commander of his Majesty's ships on the Western Coast of Africa. *Owen Glendower, Chatham, November 30, 1822.*

Errors in Newspaper Advertisements.

COURT OF REQUESTS, CASTLE STREET, DECEMBER 5, 1822.

TAILOR V. CLEMENT.

This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, who is an advertising tailor, against Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the OBSERVER Sunday newspaper, to compel him to return 15s., paid for the insertion of an advertisement, or to re-insert it gratis.

The plaintiff's apprentice attended, and stated the case of the Commissioners for his master. The latter had, he said, sent an advertisement to the OBSERVER, and paid 15s. for the insertion, considering of course that it was to be inserted literally. But when it appeared, he found that a gross blunder had been committed, as their Honours would see, on comparing the original with the copy (which he then handed in). It would there be seen that the line ran thus—"Tailor, woollen-draper, tailor, 179, &c., Strand." Now the "&c." ought to have been placed immediately before the 179, instead of after. As it was, it was downright nonsense. There was, besides another error, namely, that the initial of the Christian name was in one line, and the surname in another—whereas, in order to make sense, he contended that they ought to be placed both together. His master on these grounds had demanded the reinsertion of the advertisement, or the return of his money; for the newspapers were bound to insert advertisements to the letter as they were sent, and had no right to clip, trim, or misshape them; and this he hoped their Honours would shew them by making the defendant insert the advertisement over again as it was sent to them, or return the money paid.

A gentleman who attended on behalf Mr. Clement said that the plaintiff was a tailor by trade, by nature, and by name; and from his sending his apprentice instead of coming himself to fight his own battle; it was clear that he was one of the *duag* genus. It was much to be regretted that he had not attended in person, as he would have gained much instruction, of which he was exceedingly in want. The fact was, this was an attempt to cabbage money out of the pocket of Mr. Clement, by taking advantage of the accidental transposition by the printer of a syllable, which transposition did not in the slightest degree affect the sense of the advertisement, as the address was repeated at the bottom of it correctly. The objection against the initial of the Christian name being placed on the first line when it could not be brought into the second, was too insignificant and tailor-like to need an answer. The ground upon which the tailor applied at the office to have his advertisement re-inserted was, forsooth, that it detracted from his literary reputation with

his customers, who would accuse him of ignorance in not having placed the &c. properly. Now, so far from having any right to complain, the tailor had every reason to be grateful for the pains that had been taken to set his composition right as to spelling and punctuation, in consequence of which his diction appeared to an advantageous light. For instance, in the original he talked of "kessimer breeches;" but as they knew nothing of such an article as kessimer, they presumed that he meant "kerseymere," and altered the spelling accordingly. An officer was made to mention the error in the Errata; but this he rejected with scorn, and declared that he would have his money again, for the whole should be re-inserted. The gentleman submitted that it would be most unjust and oppressive to compel the newspapers to return the money upon such frivolous grounds, as it would render them liable every day to serious losses and exactions.

The Commissioners asked whether in case the advertisement was reinserted the duty must be paid a second time?

It was replied that certainly it must, and also the expense of composing besides that a space would be taken up which might otherwise be occupied by an advertisement or valuable matter. The Commissioners asked whether it was not often found necessary to make alterations in the style of such productions?

The gentleman who appeared for the defendant replied certainly it was often found by the printer absolutely necessary to make use of his common sense, and make alterations for the benefit of the advertiser and credit of the country, as such execrable stuff was constantly sent that few would read, and fewer still understand, if it were inserted in its original form.

The COURT were clearly of opinion that a newspaper proprietor could not be called upon either to reinsert or return the money for an advertisement, on the ground of inaccuracy, when that inaccuracy arose from an accidental error that did not materially effect the sense. It appeared here to have been an accidental error of that nature; therefore they dismissed the plaintiff's case.

A Barrister's Wig.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, DEC. 7, 1822.

(Sittings after Term.)

(Before Lord Chief Justice DALLAS and a Common Jury.)

RAVENSCROFT V. ARCHBOLD.

The plaintiff in this case is a head and wig dresser, residing in Serle-street, Lincoln's inn-fields; the defendant is a barrister. The action was brought for works, labours, and services done by the plaintiff for the defendant, in dressing his professional wig on divers occasions within three or four years. The sum claimed to be due by defendant was 13l. 10s.

Mr. Sergeant OSLOW stated the case to the jury. It was, he observed, the practice with the gentlemen of the bar to leave their wigs at Guildhall or Westminster-hall after the close of their duties each day, and it was the custom with persons in the situation of the plaintiff to send for them to either place, and have them ready dressed when and where the next professional business required. Mr. Ravenscroft sent for the wigs of his customer thrice a week, and charged for each dressing something about three-pence halfpenny—no unreasonable charge, when the labour done and the distance which he had to send were considered. It would be proved that plaintiff had continued to put the defendant's wig in order, thrice a week, for a period from 1817 to 1821. For this he now brought his action, and he (Mr. Sergeant Oslow) was at a loss to know what resistance could be made to so reasonable a claim.

The proof of the various dressings of the wig having been gone through.

Mr. Sergeant TADY addressed the jury for the defendant. The plaintiff's claim, he observed, was resisted on these grounds—first, that he had not dressed the wig for the time specified, the defendant having resided out of the country for a great part of the time, when his professional wig could be of no particular service to him, and when, therefore, the plaintiff could not be required to dress it; the second ground was, that of the sum claimed, 13l. 9s. was due to, and only recoverable by, the plaintiff's assignees, he having become a bankrupt in the early part of their connexion, when his credits became the property of his assignees. It would also be proved, that another hairdresser had dressed the defendant's wig for a part of the time mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration. He, Sergeant Taddy, could not concur in the position laid down by his learned friend (Sergeant Oslow), that it was the uniform custom with gentlemen at the bar to have their wigs dressed three times a week. That must depend not only on the taste but on the extent of business of each individual; for it

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was well known that many gentlemen, particularly in the early part of their professional career, had not those frequent occasions for their wigs which afterwards occurred, and therefore they avoided incurring so unnecessary an expense. "The case," continued the learned sergeant, "is, no doubt, different with my brother Onslow. He has his wig dressed every day; and on the present occasion, I may presume that Mr. Ravenscroft has taken particular pains to set his wig off to such advantage, as to be equally a credit and ornament to the dresser and the wearer. I am glad to see my learned friends look so well in it. I am always pleased to see him in excellent condition even to the wig. It will, I have no doubt, continue an ornament to him even after death. I say this in the supposition that in his case will be kept up the practice adopted in that of some of his ancestors, whose images I have seen in Guildford churchyard with full flowing perukes,

"Well buckled on in Parian stone;" and I trust that my learned brother (though I hope at a very distant day) will shine among them, the rival even of that celebrated one, Mr. Speaker Onslow, in the full flowing marble wig of the sculptor. Leaving this subject, I submit that my learned friend has not made out his demand, that he is not entitled to recover for the whole time claimed, nor for the sum which ought to belong to his assignees."

Mr. Shuter, a solicitor, proved the commission of bankruptcy against the plaintiff in 1817. On his cross-examination, he admitted that Mr. Ravenscroft had paid debts due to him by several barristers, to prevent their being called on by the assignees, and thereby the chance of losing their future custom.

A hairdresser proved that for a part of the time mentioned he had dressed the defendant's wig.

Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW replied.

Lord Chief Justice DALLAS, in summing up, expressed his deep regret that a gentleman, so well known as the defendant, author of many learned and ingenious treatises, which were always spoken of by the Bench in terms of deserved respect, should be exposed to such an action as the present. However, the jury had but one duty to perform, which was, to abide by the justice of the case. That, he conceived was at the side of the plaintiff.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount, claimed.

Humanity of High Life.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR, Wishing to corroborate the testimony of Charley Easton's friend, the foreign "Walley," I send you a translation of a passage in a well-known French work, the *Almanach des Gourmands, servant de guide dans les Moyens de faire excellent*—Chère Amé. edit. a Paris, page 98:—

But what enables the goose to claim the gratitude of all real good livers—what insures to that bird a distinguished rank amongst poultry is its liver, of which admirable patties are made at Strasburgh. In order to obtain these livers of a becoming size, it is necessary to sacrifice the beast itself. Forcibly crammed with solid food, deprived of all drink and placed close to a great fire, before which it is nailed by the feet on a plank, this goose passes, it must be allowed, a sufficiently unhappy life. If a fore knowledge of its future lot were not a consolation, such an existence would be insupportably tormenting; but it is by looking forward to its future fat that it is enabled to support its misfortunes with courage; for when it reflects that its liver, larger than itself, larded with truffles and covered with an inimitable paste, will proceed through the American hotel and the hands of M. Corcellet and M. Chevel, to convey throughout Europe the glory of its name, it resigns itself to its destiny, and expires without shedding a single tear.

To this extract from a popular work I beg to add a list of some of the horrors which are practised for the gratification of the rich and well educated classes, by whom Mr. Martin was supported in his efforts to prevent the cruelty of drovers, carmen, donkey boys, and the "low fancy."

1. Scooping clean the eye-balls of Piping Bullfinches, which are sold at Mr. Von Buttal's, in St. Martin's-lane, at five guineas each.—These birds, it is said, will not sing exquisitely as long as an atom of eye remains in the head, and people of Mr. Martin's rank must have exquisite singing birds at any price. The cruelty goes for nothing.

2. Crimping of Cod and Salmon for the tables of such men as Mr. Martin, M. P. for the County of Galway.—Why are Cod and Salmon crimped? Because when the flesh of a living fish is cut in slices from head to tail down to the bone, the animal dies writhing in torment, and the flesh becomes firm through the sudden agonised contraction of the muscleless and nerves—and because people of Mr. Martin's rank must have firm fish, at any rate of money or cruelty.

3. Whipping Sucking Pigs to death to raise delicious blisters, and to make the crackling luxuriously crisp. If Mr. Martin had introduced into his Bill a provision to prevent this refined practice, he would have been scouted from the tables of all real gourmands.

4. SKINNING EELS ALIVE.—This is generally done by some of the "lower orders," who, after such operations on the unhappy fish to please the palates of their superiors, are by Mr. Martin's Bill to be fined or sent to gaol for over-beating a donkey. If they are cruel whose fault is it? Are they not encouraged in habits of outrageous cruelty, when such cruelty can minister to the gratification of the "educated classes?" Cruelty becomes a part of their nature, as habit is a second nature. When the women abused by Dr. Johnson for skinning eels alive replied, that "they were used to it," he called her remark "a cruel transposition of number and person."

I wish Mr. Martin would tell us whether he ever tasted Strasbourg pies crimped cod and salmon, stewed eels, or sucking pig, whilst he was meditating on the provisions of his Bill? Whether he ever heard from the kitchen of his castle (Oh, the great man!) in Galway, the plaintive cry of a fine fat lobster *boiling to death*? Whether his table, and those of his friends are not often supplied with rabbits driven from the warren by ferrets, the mouths of which were sewed up with a needle and thread, to prevent them from sharing beforehand the dinner at the hall, or the house, or the park, or the palace, or the castle? I would ask him, Did he or did he not—yes or no—ever eat part of a Strasbourg patty? Would he obtain a summons for the cock or fishmonger of a friend at whose table he might see some excellent crimped salmon? If the "Real Dock," as Charley calls his Royal Highness, were to invite Mr. Martin to dinner on his return from Suffolk, and to tell the Honourable Gentleman that he had, with his own R—l hands killed a hundred head of game per day for a fortnight, and maimed as many more would that Honourable Gentleman raise his voice against the cruel Gentleman like amusement of shooting?—Would he not, on the contrary, bow down before the Royal Personage, and exclaim, with respectful alacrity, "Och, your R.—H— is well known to be the very best shot that ever carried a gun?" But woe be unto a drover or a butcher who should, in the presence of the Honourable Gentleman excel in his cruel vocation. Excellent, humane, Christian!! Gentleman!! But as Lord Byron says, this is the age of cant. Mr. Wilberforce sleeps over the struggle of Christian Greece and * * * of * * * is become * * * of humanity, benignity, and gentleness. I am, Sir, your attached Reader,

P. B.

SONG.

"ERIN, AN EXILE BEQUEATHS THEE HIS BLESSING."

Our topmasts by the breeze are fann'd,
The anchor's weigh'd—'at length we part;
Then fare thee well, my native land,
I leave thee with an aching heart.
And none will blame me if I shed
In this dark hour, a parting tear;
Or sigh at every step I tread,
As though the deck were pleasure's bier.
For link'd, my native land, with thee
My heart hath been from earliest days;
And long, the pride of infancy,
Hath been the theme of manhood's praise.
And still, though every pleasure dies,
And sorrow lays her chilling hand,
The star of hope, if it arise,
Shall rise o'er thee, my native land!
Those happy hours have pass'd away,
When time flew by on fresher'd wing,
And left me, as it found me, gay,
For life was in its early spring.
But, like the dear and soften'd dye
The clouds have when the sun is set,
They cannot altogether die,
For memory brightly gilds them yet.

Whipping of Females.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—In your report of the trial of Matilda Dunn, at the Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey, contained in THE TIMES of Wednesday, the 4th inst., I observe that the Court passed the following sentence upon her, viz. "To be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction at Brixton; there to be bent to hard labour, and to be twice, during that period, privately whipped." Now, Sir, upon referring to "Gifford's English lawyer," I find that by the 1st. Geo. IV. c. 57, the punishment of public and private whipping of females is abolished, and instead thereof hard labour in the goal or house of correction, for any time not exceeding six months, nor less than one, is substituted.

Such being the case, and the act above recited not having been repealed by the Legislature, it is manifest that the Court exceeded their authority.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

A. W.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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His Majesty's Birth Day.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the day on which His Majesty's Birth-Day is observed, the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Flag-Staff in the Fort, and a Royal Salute fired. In the evening there was, according to custom, a Grand Ball and Supper given at the Government-House, in honour of the day. From some of our numerous Correspondents in the service of His Majesty, or of the Honorable Company, we hope to be favoured with an account of the Festivities of the evening;—some description of the scene, where the fair and the brave, comingling in the dance, "tripped it lightly on the fantastic toe," in honour of the King, to the delight and admiration of the beholders. To a Sovereign who is not indifferent to the happiness of his subjects, it must be a pleasing reflection, that the respect shewn to the day of his Nativity embraces something more than the mammerly of mere state pageantry; that it includes, for instance, the gaieties of the Ball Room, where the heart is cheered and the mind charmed into a temporary forgetfulness of the sad realities of life, by the fascinations of the giddy Dance and the inspiring sounds of lively Music, which like Hope

"Gives wings to pleasure as it flies,
And plucks away the thorn from pain."

The Cause of the Greeks.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In an enlightened Community like this, where the majority of its members are men of education, is it not singular that the glorious cause of the Greeks seems to have created no sympathy? Appeals to the charity, the liberality, of the Indian Public have never failed. Surely then, they will not be deaf to the claims of a Nation to which the civilized world owes so much: to the claims of Greece, the records of whose glory, meet us in every page of classic lore. When they read of the recent triumph at Thermopylae, does it recall no association of ideas, that makes their spirits kindle to aid the noble efforts of her Sons to throw off the yoke of barbarian tyranny? When they hear of the recapture of Athens, can they fail to recall the former glory of Greece?—and yet shall silent sympathy be all the aid extended to her Sons, by Britons—and by Christians, when they are engaged in the glorious struggle to emancipate themselves from the oppression of infuriated infidels, yet buried in the dark ignorance of ages gone by; from the oppression of the savage fanatics of a false religion, who are the sworn enemies of the Christian race, and who want only the power to extirpate them from the face of the earth? Shall Britons look on with indifference while a nation of Christians, the descendants of learned men and heroes emulating the glorious deeds of their ancestors opposed to Hosts of barbarous enemies, fall by thousands in the sacred cause of liberty. Forbid it Heaven! Though the miserable policy which has involved the Government of a free country in disgraceful engagements with a Congress of Despots, may deprive Great Britain of the honour of a national interference in a cause so glorious, it cannot prevent individual Britons from coming forward with that aid which commands all other assistance. We may subscribe our money to aid the Greeks; and never was money subscribed in a cause more honorable to human nature. But it is useless to expatiate on the forcible nature of the claim of the struggling Greeks on the hearts of Christians and of Britons, without making some substantive proposition as to the mode of answering it. I beg therefore to propose, that a requisition be made to the Sheriff to call a Meeting at the Town Hall to take into consideration the best means of affording assistance to the Greeks; and if the Meeting be repeatedly advertised and the public attention called to it in the Newspapers, I am confident that it will be well attended; and that the result will be as honorable to the character of this community as that of any Meeting that ever preceded it.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

April 21, 1823.

A BRITON.

Letter from Bombay.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated the 6th of April, 1823, on board the SULTAN.

"I have much pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival here, after a passage of 16 days, from Bushire.

You will be astonished to hear of the total loss of the TRAVANCORE, at Muscat: she drove with four anchors: and twelve men were lost, besides several wounded. I arrived three days after her loss. They have saved about 100 bales of piece goods, but all stained with Indigo. The markets at the Gulph are very dull: no prices for any thing."—Private Letter.

Natural Philosophy.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

In the letter respecting the *Aérolites* or *Volcanolites*, which is published in the JOURNAL of this date, the Author observes—"The learned in Europe deny that they are terrestrial formations, and say there is nothing similar to them in this earth. The Doctor seems to think this a mistake. It remains for somebody to prove it." This proof, your Correspondent will no doubt learn with much satisfaction, has been afforded, upon the respectable testimony of Dr. Shutter of the Madras Establishment, a Gentleman well known for his acquirements in Natural History and General Science. This Gentleman, who is not at present in Calcutta, has examined the *Meteorolites*, at present open for inspection at the HUKABU LIBRARY, and has pronounced them to be precisely of the same composition, and answering completely in their mineralogical characteristic, to stones examined by him upon the sides of *Vesuvius*, and which were ejected from the crater of that Volcano.

In answer to the 3d query proposed by your Correspondent, it is only necessary to remark that the *Meteor* was observed at *Hozareebaur*, as already mentioned in the Newspapers, and consequently "seen before its arrival at Allahabad."

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 23, 1823.

R. TYTLER,

Indian Improbement.

"TU NIHIL INVITA DICES FACIESVE MINERVA."—Horace.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Indian world has IMPROVED so much of late years, that it is really quite surprising, there should be found a person so bold and hardy as to trouble his head, about any thing but pursuing the present fauoy, for what else is generally considered; worth living for. Yet in these degenerate times, I am proud to observe that there has sprung up amongst us a Censor, who has justly reminded us, that "*cito pede præterit ætas* and wishes to inflame our minds" "*nil est quod credere de se non posset*" with the noble desire of making the mighty fame, of an Ochleriony, a Malcolm, a Fell, and may I not to these illustrious names also add, a K— whose elegant compositions are so entirely free from the pedantic style, so fraught with useful information, and so much to the purpose, that it is inconceivable, what advantage the younger portion of this community would derive, were you, Mr. Editor, to use your charitable endeavours to raise them to the wish of emulating the example of this literary colossus, (could you but influence them with the desire of seeing their own bright effusions portrayed in print), how many young Johnsons, might we not soon expect to see shining in the pages of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL;—what crude observations would appear,—what an immensity of information would be poured in upon us from the effect of their nightly lucubrations:—and last of all, by thus profitably employing their minds, that pernicious habit, that deadener of every generous quality which warms the heart of man, that horrible system of gambling, which is at present so prevalent amongst the young men of India, would soon be superseded. Oh! that I had the pen of a K— to lash into decorum and studious

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habits, the very many idle VACANTS of this station! What would I not give for his persuasive eloquence to enforce them to

Sapere audi,
Incipe, vivendi recte qui prorogat horam
Rusticus expectat, dum defuat annis: et ille
Labitur et labeatur in omne volubilis ævum.—Horace.
Your obedient Servant,

Benares, April. 16. 1823.

AMICUS.

The Spectators' Magnanimity.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

Upon my word, Mr. Editor, your Correspondent A SPECTATOR, whose letter appeared in yesterday's JOURNAL, seems to be one of the most disinterested and magnanimous fellows, I ever came across:—he strongly reprehends the conduct of the Native by-standers—his own countrymen—for not assisting the unfortunate sufferers by the late conflagration, in removing their effects, and checking the progress of the flames; but at the same time, according to his own account, seems confoundingly frightened of scorching his own jacket. Had he set the example, others would probably have stepped forward and seconded his endeavours; or, at all events, the compassionate Baboo Jee might have used some weighty arguments, (no matter whether of silver or gold), to move the obdurate hearts of the idle spectators: but I fancy, a "SPECTATOR" knows how many Annas go to a Rupee.

In the Postscript of his Letter in particular, he certainly makes one of the most modest requests I have heard for some time; and I am glad to see the note you affixed in answer. "A SPECTATOR" seems so well aware, that the Christian community of this wealthy City, are always ready and willing to afford their aid to the distressed,—that he thinks it only necessary to request you to open a subscription at your Office, at the same time modestly intimating, that you and your assistants must bow the List, and rupees cannot fail tumbling in from all quarters. Were I acquainted with your Correspondent, I would advise him, by way of demonstrating his magnanimity and sincerity in the cause of the unfortunate people in question, to transmit a Subscription List to your Office, and put his name down first for an odd Thousand of his rusty Rupees. His example, I doubt not, would soon be followed, and a mite shall not be wanting from,

Your obedient Servant,
ASMODEUS.

Accidents incident to Children.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

We frequently hear of children that have been burned to death, in consequence of their clothes having caught fire; yet, it is surprising, that the frequency of this afflicting event does not possess persons with an idea of the most effectual method of extinguishing the fire. In general, an attempt is made to tear off the burning clothes from the sufferer, which should never be done. The clothing, instead of being torn off, ought to be pressed close to the body, and whatever is at hand wrapped over it, so as to exclude the air, when the blaze will go out; for it is the action of the air that keeps it alive, and increases the vehemence. A carpet, a table cloth, a blanket, a cloth cloak, any close wrapper will instantly extinguish it.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, who lately happened to come into an apartment, where a girl was enveloped in flames, in consequence of her cloth having caught fire, had the presence of mind to take off his coat and wrap it round her;—the judicious experiment had the desired effect.

A green baize cloth of close texture, being woollen and very pliable, we would particularly recommend to those who can afford it; to have constantly at hand in every room where there is a fire; and, as such an appendage is already much in use, in the form of a neat covering for furniture, we presume it cannot be objected to.

Semicircular irons, called *guards*, should be always fixed up round fire-places, to which children have access,

The accidents from scalding, are still more numerous. Children are in continual danger where victuals are cooking; nothing hot should ever be left within a child's reach, otherwise he will very probably pull it over him; in which case, before the clothes can be got off, he may be scalded to death. Children are apt to carry things to the mouth; and a very small quantity of any liquid, boiling hot, will occasion death, if taken into the stomach. In the hope that these hints may prove useful, I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
A PARENT.

April 21, 1823.

A Dream Realized.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

Were it not for your valuable paper, I know not how I should pass the day: it affords me a vast fund of amusement and information; and consequently, induces me to give you a line or two occasionally. However light the subject may be, still I trust it may find a corner in your columns usefully. Now, Sir, I must tell you of a very funny dream, I had the other night. I went to bed rather later than usual, after having taken some supper; whether the latter or the former (the going to bed late or the supper) had an effect on my somniferous organs or not, I cannot tell; but you must know, I thought some one had offered me a handsome present, the acceptance of which of course, was declined. "You know, it is not proper to take presents; however, it still came to my mind, I should like to have it, yet knew not how to get it. I awoke once or twice; at last I fell asleep; and again thought of it, when looking at my Watch, I found an order, "for I must not say how much" under my pillow. Now thought I, if I find things of this description under my pillow, it is not my fault if I keep them. Frequently since, have I wished I had the power of making my dream somewhat real. However they say, dreams do sometimes come true: at any rate, it will be a hint for those who do not know how to take presents in the face of all, to look under their pillows; and I dare say they will find what I dreamt, I did.

Yours, &c. &c.

Humburgore, April 4, 1823.

MORPHEUS,

Hebrew and Arabic Languages.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

In reference to the letter respecting the Hebrew and Arabic languages, which appears in your Paper of this day; the following brief remarks may perhaps not appear to you altogether uninteresting.

The Hebrew word *Nakus* and Sanskrit *Naga*, I have already stated to be the same; *Gocul Nauth*, however, observes in his letter, published in the JOHN BULL. of the 22d ultimo.—"Should this not satisfy Mr. Tytler, he will perhaps tell you, that the BULL is also the leader of the herd; and that the Serpent likewise, as a Type of Satan, is known to have been a leader." Now this verbal association between the *Snake* and a *Leader*, or *Prince*, i. e. *Leader of all Evil*; and "*Prince of this World*," meets with singular confirmation by reference to the Hebrew. For, while *Nakus* or *Nakush*, is stated by Buxtorf, to mean *Serpens*; we find *Nuka* or *Naga* to signify *Duxit*, *Adduxit*, &c. whence the original *Nag* or *Naga*, clearly signifies a *Leader*, or rather *misleader*, and *seducer*, as applied to *Satan*.

But though in Hebrew, *Nakus* implies a snake,—*Nakush* probably from the glistening metallic lustre of the snake's colour, signifies *Brass*.—Hence, in our Translation of 2d Kings, xviii. v. 4:—"He brake in pieces the brazen serpent (*Nakus*, *Hanakush*), that Moses had made; for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it; and he called it *Nehushtan*;"—the beauty of the original is much weakened; because the original conveys a sarcastic allusion to the *snake*, or author of idolatry; as well as to a piece of brass, which is incapable of receiving translation.

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 22, 1823,

R. TYTLER.

Thursday, April 24. 1833.

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The Craftsman.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

If you should deem the following extract from an old work entitled the "Craftsman," respecting the conduct of Statesmen of sufficient interest to fill a column in your JOURNAL, it is much at your service.

I am, Sir, your obediently,

RIP VAN WINKLE.

It is an old established Maxim in Politicks, that a true-bred Statesman should have no private passions; that is, He ought to be a Man of such a sedate, steady, and determined Temper, that he may not be interrupted, in the Conduct of his Schemes and the Pursuit of his Interest by those light and sudden Passions, which are apt to agitate and ruffle weak Minds. Nay, some grave Reasoners and Refiners upon this Subject have gone farther, and maintain'd that a staunch Politician ought not only to be exempt from Intemperance, Effeminacy, and other common Frailties of human Nature; but should also enfranchise his Mind from the Dominion of what are commonly call'd the nobler Passions; that he should be incapable of Love or Hatred; that he should not suffer himself to be sway'd by any vulgar Notions of Gratitude, Honour or Justice; nor be tempted to desist from the Execution of his Designs by the frail Impulses of Pity and Remorse; that he should have no Regard to Friends, Relations or Benefactors, when it interferes with his private Views; nor resent, as other Men do, the most provoking Injuries or the highest Obligations, when his Interest (that great ruling Principle) instructs him to forget either.

I am not, I confess, Machiavellian enough to approve of such Maxims, or to propose them as Lessons, which ought to be follow'd. They have been, God knows, and still are too much practiced in most Courts, to stand in need of any Recommendation, or to be discountenanced by any Arguments. Happy, alas! would it be for the World, if all great Men wanted any Instructions of this sort; or were backward to consult their own Interest, by sacrificing to it all other Considerations, both of publick and private Nature!

There is indeed one Rock, which many of the ablest State-Pilots, with all their *dispassionate indifference*, have not been able to avoid; even though they have been amply forewarn'd by the calamitous Fate of their Predecessors, to use the utmost Caution and Circumspection to keep clear of it. I mean that *Insolence or Impetuosity of Temper*, which Power is apt to beget in great Minds, and commonly ends in Ruin and Disgrace; for, Passion and Vehemence tend, more than any thing else, to exasperate and provoke Indignation, as well as to unbosom the secret Thoughts and discover those Foibles or ill Desigus, which it should be alway, the Business of a great man to conceal.

When such an over-bearing Spirit gets the better of a Man of an honest and worthy Disposition, it is a real Misfortune to the Publick; but when it possesses a corrupt Mind, we ought to congratulate the Society in which it prevails; for Experience teaches us to look on Rage, Choler, and Impatience of Opposition, as the last Struggles and Convulsions of an expiring Minister.

Some Men are born with this violent, imperious Frame of Mind; which seems to have been the Case of Cardinal Wolsey; who was naturally a Man of such an arrogant, domineering Temper, that he could not keep it from breaking out in the grossest, personal, Insults, even upon his Royal Master, who had honoured and aggrandized him with Power and Wealth in the most partial and extravagant Manner; and as his own Interest and most immoderate Ambition could not restrain it, so it occasioned that grievous and ignominious Disgrace, under which he afterwards fell. But there are others, who, being naturally Men of a more placid, courteous and affable Disposition, have been betrayed into the same Vehemence and insolent Behaviour by a long Run of Power, Prosperity, and Success. Whilst the Sun shone upon them, and the Ship sail'd briskly before the Wind; whilst most of the Passengers approved their Conduct, and flatter'd their Abilities, you could see nothing but Smiles on their Faces, and the utmost Complaisance in their Behaviour. They preserved an Ease, Serenity, and outward Benevolence in all their Deportment; which extended even to those few, who dissented from the Majority, and complain'd of their Management. But as soon as Things took another Turn; when the Clouds began to gather, and the Billows to rise about them; when most People were seized with a Panick and their late Obsequiousness was converted into Murmurs and Discontent; then their behaviour was seen immediately to change; and from the most obliging humble and condescending Creatures in the World, they have grown the most peevish, captious, and dogmatical Wretches upon the Face of the Earth; for having been habituated, from the Applause and Adulation, which were formerly paid them, to believe themselves infallible in all their Proceedings, they now looked on the least Contradiction or Opposition,

as a personal Affront to their Understandings, proceeding from some personal Resentment, and a manifest Outrage on their Grandeur and Authority.

We meet with an Instance, in some Respects, of this sort in Weston, Earl of PORTLAND, who was Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of that unhappy Prince King Charles I.—My Lord Clarendon informs us, that this great Man "did appear, on the sudden, wondrously elated, and so far threw off his old Affection to please some very much, and to displease none, in which Art he had excell'd, that in a few Months after the Duke of Buckingham's Death, he found himself to succeed him in the publick Displeasure, and the Malice of his Enemies, without succeeding him in his Credit at Court, or in the Affection of any considerable Dependents; and yet, though he was not superior to all other Men in the Affection, or rather Resignation of the King, so that he might dispense Favour or Disfavour according to his own Election, he had a full Share in his Master's Esteem; who looked upon him as a wife and able Servant, and worthy of the Trust he reposed in him; and received no other Advice in the large Business of his Revenue; nor was any Man so much his Superior, as to be able to lessen him in the King's Affection, by his Power. So that he was in a Post, in which he might have found much Ease and Delight, if he could have contained himself within the Verge of his own province; which was large enough and of such Extent, that he might at the same Time, have drawn a great Dependence upon him of very considerable Men, and appeared a very useful and profitable Minister to the King; whose Revenue had been very loosely managed during the late Years; and might, by Industry, and Order, have been easily improved. And no Man better understood what Method was necessary towards the good Husbandry than He.

"But I know not by what Forwardness in his Stars, he took more pains in examining and enquiring into others Men's Offices, than in the Discharge of his own; and not so much Joy in what He had, as Trouble and Agony in what He had not. The truth is, He had so vehement a Desire to be the sole Favourite that he had no relish of the Power he had—He tells us afterwards, that he found the Number of his Enemies exceedingly increased, and others to be less eager in the Pursuit of his Friendship, and every Day discovered some Infringements in him; which, being before known to few, and not taken Notice of, did not expose him to publick Reproach and to private Animosities. And even his Vices admitted those Contradictions in them, that he could hardly enjoy the pleasant Fruit of any of them."

"No Man, says He, had greater Ambition to make his Family great, or stronger Designs to leave a great Fortune to it—That, in order to do this, he had avowedly and sowerly crossed the Pretences of other Men, and restrained the King's Bounty from being exercised almost to any—which, from the Duke's Death, ran in narrower Channels, and never so much over-flowed as toward himself, who stopped the Current to other Men."

"To conclude; all the Honours the King conferr'd upon him (as he made him a Baron, then an Earl, and Knight of the Garter) could not make him think himself great enough. Nor could all the King's Bounties nor his own large Accessions raise a Fortune to his Heir; but after six or eight Years spent in outward Opulency, and inward Murmur and Trouble that it was not greater; after vast Sums of Money, and great Wealth gotten, and rather consumed than enjoyed; without any Sense or Delight in so great Prosperity, with the Agony that it was no greater; he dy'd unlamented by any; bitterly mentioned by most, who never pretended to love him; and severely censured and complained of by Those, who expected most from him, and deserved best of him; and left a numerous Family, which was, in a short Time worn out, and yet out-lived the Fortune that he left behind him.

I am sensible, that I have, in some Measure, departed from the first Design of this Paper, which was to expose the Absurdity and Folly of Passion and Vehemence in publick Ministers. But there is something so particular and remarkable in the Character of this great Man, that I could not avoid the Opportunity of being somewhat circumstantial in my Relation of it from so masterly an hand. It cannot however be suggested, with any Reason, that I dwell so long upon it, in order to draw any invidious parallel; (which has been, of late, objected against some of us political Writers) because I know no Man at present in being, in whom all these Circumstances can be supposed to concur. To put an End therefore to this Digression, without any Apology, I will humbly beg Leave just to observe, that such an haughty, blustering and imperious Behaviour is in no Place more unbecoming than in a popular Assembly; where all the Members, considered as such, are equal to one another, however their Circumstances may differ in other Respects, as to Wealth, Favour, Titles or Power. It is therefore highly derogatory to the Honour and Privilege of such an Assembly for any Person to presume so far on any extraneous Superiority, as to insult, menace, and browbeat the rest of his Brethren; which discovers a strong Intimation that he thinks his dictatorial Voice should always be uncontradicted and definitive; and that they meet there together in order to jump unanimously into all his Opinions; to gratify his Pride only; and facilitate his Designs."

Action for Defamation.

SUPREME COURT—SYDNEY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1822.

JAMES V. DILLON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the late master and owner of the schooner *LITTLE MARY*, to recover damages, estimated at £300 sterling, from the defendant, for certain words spoken by the defendant in the Police Office at Sydney, on the 7th of November, 1821. Mr. Norton, the plaintiff's solicitor, laid the case before the Judge in nearly the following words. He stated that his client, in this case, was Mr. James the owner of the schooner *LITTLE MARY*, a Resident at Port Dalrymple, and that the defendant was Mr. Peter Dillon, commander and owner of the late East India ship *FATISALAM*, with which vessel he sailed from Bengal bound to these colonies, with a valuable cargo, but was wrecked at Hunter's Islands, in Bass's Straits, in the month of July 1821; from whence they proceeded to Port Dalrymple in a boat; and on representing his misfortune to the plaintiff, the plaintiff kindly offered him the services of the said schooner *LITTLE MARY* to proceed to the wreck, to remove such parts of it as he (the defendant) might deem advisable; that on the schooner's return to Port Dalrymple, Mr. David Smith, he then master of her, left her, and Mr. James, the owner, took command of her, and proceeded on to Sydney, where, shortly after his arrival (in September) the schooner was searched, and a quantity of goods found, which proved to be the property of the defendant; but Mr. James, being a person of good repute, it could not be supposed that such goods had been plundered from the wreck and brought to Sydney with his knowledge and connivance; it was therefore suggested, that the men belonging to the schooner must have pilloined and secreted them on board, unknown to the plaintiff Mr. James.

The defendant arrived in Sydney about the 5th of November, at which time the investigation took place at the Police Office in Sydney; and whilst the business was going on respecting the goods found on board the schooner, the defendant told the plaintiff he was, "the greatest little rogue in the country; that he (the plaintiff) had received his (defendant's) goods, and deserved to be hanged, or would be hanged;" and that now, though twelve months had elapsed since this conversation had taken place, the defendant, instead of being sorry for what he had said, coolly and deliberately set in a plea of justification.

Mr. Norton now, in a short and eloquent speech, endeavoured to impress on the minds of the learned Judge, and Members of the Court, the libellous nature of the words spoken by the defendant, and proceeded to call witnesses to prove the language made use of, when Mr. Edward Franks, Mr. Croker, late clerk in the Police Office, and others were called, all of whom proved that the words stated in the declaration were spoken by the defendant in the Police Office at Sydney.

Messrs. Riley and M'Vittie were then called, who bore testimony as to the character of the plaintiff; that they had known him many years, and always found him to be an upright honest man.

Messrs. Garling and Moore, solicitors for the defendant, then entered on the defence in the most able and professional manner. Mr. Garling stated, that the defendant in this case was Mr. Peter Dillon, of Calcutta, commander and owner of the late ship *FATISALAM*, from which place he sailed early in the year 1821, with his ship richly laden for this port; that after experiencing innumerable difficulties and privations at sea, occasioned by untoward winds and weather, he at length reached Hunter's Islands, in Bass's Straits, where the vessel was unfortunately wrecked, and a number of the crew and passengers died from the fatigues they had undergone in a long and perilous voyage. The defendant, after meeting with the above misfortune, proceeded to Port Dalrymple in an open boat, where he represented his misfortunes to the Commandant, who immediately engaged the schooner *LITTLE MARY* belonging to Mr. James, Mr. D. Smith master, to proceed to the wreck for which services of the schooner Capt. Dillon afterwards paid £200 sterling; so that the service, of the schooner were not kindly offered, as stated by the plaintiff's solicitor.

On the schooner's arrival at Port Dalrymple from Hunter's Islands, the defendant received information from his lascars that the wreck had been plundered by the schooner's crew; and, by public advertisement, he (the defendant) offered a reward of £50 for the discovery of the robbers. The plaintiff, on reading the advertisement, wrote a letter to Capt. Dillon, stating, that instead of screening, he would be happy to render every assistance in bringing the perpetrators of the piracy to Justice; upon which the defendant wrote plaintiff a very grateful letter; but hereafter the difference between the plaintiff's mode of writing and acting will be observed.

When the former master (Mr. Smith) left the vessel at Port Dalrymple (at which place goods, the property of the defendant were found, which led to circumstances that induced the Magistrates of Launceston to commit Mr. Smith to take his trial before the Criminal Court) Mr.

James took charge of her, and proceeded with her to Sydney; the defendant wrote to some of his friends in Sydney stating his having been robbed, and his suspicions of the property being on board the schooner *LITTLE MARY*, and requesting that on her arrival in Sydney proper means might be used in endeavouring to obtain a restoration of the property. One of the crew of the schooner, having understood that a reward of fifty pounds had been offered for the discovery of the robbers, gave information before the principal Magistrate of Police of what came within his knowledge as to the goods being on board the schooner. A search warrant was accordingly granted; the vessel was searched; and the following goods found, the property of the defendant, under the plaintiff's bedcabin: viz. ten muskets, in the hold and fore-castle, a quantity of nankeen, nankeen trowsers, canvas, twine, blocks, and various other articles of ship's stores, and merchandize. The first witness called was Mr. Patrick Moore, who deposed, that he had received a letter from Captain Dillon requesting him to obtain a search-warrant on the arrival of the schooner in Sydney; that in consequence of information he had received from one of the crew of the schooner he had done so, and went on board accompanied by the constables Thorn, Withow, and Field; that he stated to the plaintiff, Mr. James, that he had a warrant to search his vessel for goods, which had been stolen from the wreck of the ship *FATISALAM*. On going into the hold, the before mentioned goods were found, and under the main hatch, a jib-sail, much discoloured by smoke, was found openly exposed to public view, which this witness and the constables knew to be the property of Captain Dillon, from the information which they had received from the informer; this sail they wished to take away but were prevented by Mr. James and the mate, who both claimed it as belonging to the schooner;—this witness together with the constables, then went on shore, where they were informed that much more property belonging to Captain Dillon, was still on board the schooner; in consequence of which, they went on board again the following morning, accompanied by the informer, when to their great surprise they discovered that the jib sail, which the day before had been found under the main hatch had been removed to the sleeping berth of the informed; they then proceeded to search further, and more goods, the property of Captain Dillon, were found; which, together with the mate of the vessel, they took in charge to the Police Office, where the mate was obliged to enter into a recognizance for his appearance on Captain Dillon's arrival in Sydney from Port Dalrymple. The evidence of the three constables went to corroborate the testimony given by Moore.

The next witness called was John Connor, who deposed that he was a seaman belonging to the schooner *LITTLE MARY* when she was engaged to proceed to the wreck of the *FATISALAM*, at Hunter's Islands; and whilst there, that his ship-mates had committed several robberies on the wreck; that on the schooner's return to Port Dalrymple, Mr. Smith, the then master of her, left her, and Mr. James took charge and proceeded to Sydney; that on the passage they wanted some rope, and Mr. James ordered one of the crew to go below and bring up a coil of coir rope, taken from the *Fatisalam*, meaning one of those that had been stolen, which was towed overboard to take the turns out of it, and it was then made use of for purposes required on board the schooner.

The schooner having met with contrary winds put into Jarvis Bay, where it was found necessary to go on shore for a supply of fresh water; the vessel being short of fire-arms, to protect the boats' crew from the attacks of the natives, some muskets taken from the wreck of the *FATISALAM* were handed up and loaded by Mr. James, at which time he cautioned his crew not to allow them to be found on board as he knew they belonged to Captain Dillon.

The next witness called by the plaintiff's attorney was Mr. D. Smith, former master of the schooner, whose evidence went to prove that Mr. James knew nothing of the transaction. On cross-examination this witness acknowledged that he had been committed to take his trial at Port Dalrymple. The next witness called, was John Day, former mate of the schooner *LITTLE MARY*, whose evidence appeared very unsatisfactory to either party; acknowledged on being cross-examined that he had been committed to take his trial for the robbery at the wreck, and he admitted that a pair of trowsers, the property of Captain Dillon, had been stripped off Mr. James's steward by the constables.

Independent of the above clear proofs, it was a well known fact, that Mr. James retained in his employ some of the crew who stood charged to take their trials before the Criminal Court, and others who acknowledged their guilt, and delivered up the goods in their possession belonging to Captain Dillon to the constables.

His Honor the Judge, in summing up observed, that no confidence whatever could be placed in the evidence of the two last witnesses, as they were implicated in the business, he therefore returned a verdict for the defendant as follows:—"The Court finds a verdict for the defendant, considering him fully justified in using the words charged in the libel, —and if the plaintiff himself were here, I do not know what might be the consequence."

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—749—

New South Wales.

Sydney Gazette, Dec. 27, 1822.—*Ship News.*—On Saturday last, arrived from Cork, which she left the 3d of Sept. the ship **COUNTRESS OF HARCOURT**, Captain Bunn. She brings 172 male prisoners, having lost one on the passage. The Surgeon Superintendent is Dr. Armstrong, R. N. A detachment of the Buffs forms the guard, under orders of Capt. Rolland. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Ivory, of the same Regiment, comes passenger.

Tour of Inspection.—His Majesty's brig **SATELLITE**, Capt. Currie, R. N. is about to convey His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, upon a Tour of Inspection to the Northern Settlements. We are led to believe, that the **SATELLITE** will sail early in the ensuing month.

Improved communication of Intelligence.—With some degree of confidence we can say, that a door seems now opened through which the latest European intelligence will, in future, be readily conveyed to the public. The contrary has been a disadvantage under which the Colony has long laboured; but which, like other evils that gradually recede, appears to be happily removed.

Prisoners by the Countess of Harcourt.—The prisoners that came by the **COUNTRESS OF HARCOURT** were landed yesterday morning. Health manifested itself in every countenance, and no expressions of dissatisfaction were heard upon the usual inspection of His Excellency the Governor.

Country round Port Stevens.—We have been told, by persons, whose veracity is not to be doubted, that the country for 50 miles round Port Stevens is truly picturesque. The soil is pronounced to be very rich. From a combination of superior advantages there is strong reason to believe that this part of New Holland will speedily be occupied. Captain Wrangles, of the Brig **ANN**, whose vessel was lying there nearly 3 three months, confirms this statement from personal and praiseworthy observation.

The Rev. Mr. Bedford, Mrs. Bedford, and three children, come to this Colony per the **COUNTRESS OF HARCOURT**. Mr. Bedford is a Clergyman of the Establishment.

Flotting Chapel.—On Monday last a well attended Meeting took place at the Gazette Office. The Rev. Messrs. Cowper, Hill, Bedford, Erskine, and Carvossan, were present, together with several of the Commanders in the port, and other respectable individuals. Upon the occasion, the Rev. Mr. Cowper was requested to take the chair. Several Resolutions were passed, and the object of the Meeting was entered into with all that solicitude with its importance called for. We merely mention that a Society was formed which is denominated "The Sydney Bethel Union Society," in order to promote the procurement of a commodious place of worship for seamen, on their own element. In our next will be published the various Resolutions, which will develop the intentions of the Society more satisfactorily to the Friends of Seamen, and well-wishers of the Gospel.—In the interim, Subscription Lists are open at the Naval Office, Gazette Office, and at M^{rs} Queen Atkinson, and Pritchett's.

New Church at Windsor.—On Wednesday, the 18 instant, this elegant and commodious place of public worship was consecrated by the Rev. Mr. Marsden, Principal Chaplain. The Rev. Gentleman preached a sermon on the pleasing occasion, from these words, "Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God!" They are to be found in the 87th Psalm. After which the Eucharist was administered. In the various duties of the day Mr. Marsden was aided by the Rev. Messrs. Cartwright Cross, and Hassall. We understand, that the inhabitants of Windsor gave their attendance upon the occasion in a gratifying way; and the congregations was far from uninteresting. In such a Colony as ours, nothing can tend more strongly to evidence moral and religious prosperity than the opening of Churches and Chapels. This is just such a **GAZETTE** as we feel happy in publishing; for it may be observed, that a Church has been opened in the interior, for the benefit of the numerous settlers and townsmen in its vicinity; and that the present comfort and eternal welfare of seamen have been warmly espoused this week in the formation of the "Sydney Bethel Union Society."

Doctor Halloran's Establishment.—The Half-yearly Examination of the Students at Doctor Halloran's Establishment took place on Thursday, the 19th instant, before Doctors Bland, Moran, Short, and other Gentlemen of classical and literary attainments. The first class, consisting of Masters S. Lord, R. Campbell, L. L. Halloran, G. Robinson, T. Meehan, and J. Piper, underwent a long examination in Virgil, Sallust, and Horace. The 2d class, consisting of Masters F. Lord, E. Terry, W. Campbell, and C. McIntosh, were examined in Ovid, and in the due application of the Rules of Syntax and Prosody. The other Students, in the various branches of writing, arithmetic, geography, and the mathematics, exhibited their manuscript books, in which were manifestly traced their respective progressive improvements.—Handsome silver medals, with classical emblematic devices appropriately engraved, were presented by Dr. Halloran to Masters Edward Terry

and Charles Driver; and an elegant silver pen was assigned to Master R. Fitzgerald, for his proficiency in penmanship; and the other young Students were altogether highly commended for their general improvement in, and attention to, their education in this respectable and classical Seminary.

Sydney Gazette, Thursday, January 2, 1823.—The **SYDNEY GAZETTE** has arrived, at length, to a state of manhood. It will be observed that we appear with an altered head; but the mind is still unchanged. In entering upon a new Year, and upon such an anniversary too, it might have been deemed compatible with custom immemorial, to have entered into a long address. But we are not in the humor just now to inveigh against any; and to panegyric friends, to whom our principles require no development, would be fulsome. It is proposed in the course of the year to branch out into matters that have latterly been but little known in the colonial world. We mean to embrace, when the time comes round, as much Parliamentary intelligence as our limits will allow. To observe a line of demarcation in future is not our intention; therefore, we enter into no promises with those Subscribers who stand to their colours; neither do we wish to inveigh those Gentlemen, who have favoured us with their names the past week, into the idea that we are going to perform great things; *far greater things than ever have yet been done may be accomplished.* Neither labour nor paper will be brought into competition with the public satisfaction. The burthen, to which we were once subject, having been removed, we feel properly restrained liberty precious, and therefore intend to exert it for the public cause. Restrained freedom would appear paradoxical, were it not that the fact is well known, that the law of the land is only established to counteract the otherwise boundless rapacity of man. Some may suppose that the era has arrived when what is termed an *Opposition Press* would answer well; but we venture to express a contrary opinion. Some are opposed enough to what is equitable; if an unrestrained Press were afforded such folk, they would become outrageous. In the event of another Press being allowed to operate in the Colony, we should not fail to express to our most cordial approbation. Those that think otherwise, are deceived in their calculations. We have but one cause at heart, one interest to protect; but now we are necessitated to exercise that moderation which occasionally affords pain to the Conductor, and imparts no degree of pleasure to those in whose behalf our compassion and consideration may be kindled. Having verged beyond our once confined ideas, we are determined against sinking in to former non-importance. It is with pleasure that we behold our Readers glance with avidity over the columns of this Paper, preparatory to the closest audience with which it is often unavoidably honoured. Experience declares, that to please all is impossible. Fruitless as such a procedure must appear to the informed mind, we have to say that it was an error of that kind to which we became exposed, arising purely from a desire to evince our devotedness to the best interests of the public. It was an essay from which we now recoil with pain; and although disappointment cannot but be expressed at treatment quite unmerited, still nothing shall ever tend to make us aberrate from the path of public duty, which annually becomes plainer. In *perigrinating* through the wilderness, it is next to impossibility but that thorns will penetrate the feet; but a remedy is provided for such unavoidable sensations. Pounds, shillings, and pence, to some are extremely valuable; but, as we are aware that the performance of our duty will hereafter be more cheering, we shall never sacrifice the like, for paltry pelf. If those very few who are so parsimonious in two or three shillings were to know all that they are desirous to learn, perhaps astonishment might seize them in turn, and they would then be conscious of their inconsideration. To express warmth upon a subject worthy of indifference only, may afford matter of triumph to the few for whom these strictures are intended, but it is such a pleasure that it is not envied them. We thank such for their past Subscriptions. Being now short of Paper, and the new Subscribers coming in, it is rather a *propos*.

It remains for us to renew our reiterated assurances of devoted attachment to the rising interests of Australasia. Congratulations we beg to offer to our Readers on their having been permitted, by a kind and sustaining Providence, to behold the opening of the year 1823; and we heartily wish that they may be conducted to its close, and also to the termination of many following years, in the enjoyment of all that prosperity and happiness they desire, and which an adherence to Religion, "pure and undefiled," alone can bestow.

Sydney Gazette, January 9, 1823.—The **CALEDONIA**, Captain Carns is taken up by Government to convey his honor the Judge Advocate on the Circuit to Van Diemen's Land. She is expected to sail about the 15th instant.

Colonial Revenue.—We have to communicate to the Public the important fact, that the Treasurer of the Colonial Revenue has recently handed over to the Deputy Commissary General, the last instalment of 19,000*l.* in aid of the Public Service; whereby the necessary of exhausting drafts on the Mother-Country has been of course proportionally diminished.

Bite of a Snake.—On Thursday last, a fine youth, 11 years old, only son of Mr. Charles Gray, of the Naval Office, was bit by a snake, and died in about 24 hours after. Immediately after the animal had inflicted the fatal wound, a son of Mr. M. Hayes, about the same age, courageously made an excision, previously applying a ligature. For want of that strength which the little fellow required in order to tighten the bandage, the circulation of the blood was not all impeded. Medical aid was promptly called in but the poison had so effectually seized its victim as to render professional skill unavailing.

Loss of the Ceres whaler off the Hapae Islands.—Some few weeks ago we gave an account, furnished by Captain Hunter, of the Governor Macquarie, relative to the loss of the CERES, whaler off the Hapae Islands, contiguous to Tongataboo. Testimony was borne also to the readiness of Captain Beveridge, of the ST. MICHAEL, to assist his distressed fellow mariners, who were said to be scattered throughout those numerous isles. As it may be interesting to the friends of those seamen that their destiny subsequent to the loss of the CERES should be known, publicity is afforded the following list, which comes from Captain Beveridge:—Captain John Lancaster, of the CERES, Francis Humphreys, John Parsons, William Colman, John Mitchell, John Williams, Francis Gawsolk, and Edward Litchfield, were killed by the natives of the Hapae Islands. William Barlow, John Ray, John Morrison, James Reid, Henry Tillast, and George Brackford, remain at the Hapae Islands. James Beddon, T. Crisay, Daniel Horgan, and Charles Baker, left the ST. MICHAEL at New Zealand, intending to proceed from thence to England. Arrived William Westlock, J. Jones, Robert Jeffreys, Robert Linton, Francis Commins, Alexander Robinson, Alexander Fraser, Henry Shan, T. Clark, Joseph Hall, William Spain, Benjamin Wines, and Archibald Cass.

The Aborigines of New Holland.—The present forlorn and degraded state of this race of men has, during the last week, become a subject of weighty consideration with a few, who fully appreciate the vast importance of the benign object for which the Rev. Mr. WALKER, Missionary to the Australasian heathen, visited this land, so that the same might not be quite nugatory. We have much pleasure in saying, that a ponderous plan is in contemplation, which will speedily be undertaken; but its efficiency will principally depend upon the pecuniary aid of those who are in the peaceful and prosperous possession of the natives' soil. To the inhabitants of the Colony, an Appeal is about to be made in behalf of those who have the same rights to civilization and the enjoyments of Christianity, in common with others of the human race. They are fellow travellers through the same world, as well as indisputable heirs to the like eternity; and their happiness in this life as well as hereafter, depends chiefly upon those who possess the means to promote and carry into effect, those heavenly designs for which property and influence have ever been bestowed. **HE THAT RULES OVER ALL,** has given liberally to hundreds; in order that of their great abundance a portion might be the more ably bestowed unto our sable brethren—Shall we allow the poor Aborigines any longer to remain neglected, when such dignified pleasure is occasionally afforded the contemplative mind upon the glorious news reaching our shores, of the unbounded but certain success of Missions in various parts of the world? Our black brother is not only destitute of the bread that perisheth, but also miserably and uncharitably lacketh the bread of eternal life! We have no right to leave this great work to the next generation to commence; if it should be so left, an indelible mark of disgrace will justly attach itself to all those who have been backward in putting their shoulders to so ponderous a wheel; and who can say, whether the infamy will not accompany us throughout eternity? The Government of the Colony, in its liberality and consideration, it is not to be forgotten, has begun and is carrying on the work of civilizing a portion of the natives: it has made the essay, and the trial demonstrates that the native mind is capable of becoming a recipient of those virtues which adorn civilized life. The colonial world is called upon in an especial manner, and that in a fourfold way, viz. 1. by its prayers; 2. contributions by; 3. by influence; and 4. by personal exertions. Those who have hearts that feel for others' woes, will doubtless take the distressing case of the Aborigines into immediate consideration, and bestow assistance, if not in all, at least in one of the above ways.

Mission to Tongataboo.—We promised something in our last, descriptive of the Mission to Tongataboo, which we shall henceforward invariably designate TONGA. Mr. LAWRY says, in reference to the success of the Mission, that he has "no doubt of its being of Divine appointment; and that every day's experience encourages hope and excites gratitude." Such sentiments, emanating from a Missionary seated amid habitations of enmity, cannot but give birth to the most ardent expectations. The barriers to the establishment of a Mission in the Friendly Islands appeared extremely formidable to encounter. Hardly a ship could once touch without bloodshed. Upwards of 20 years since, it is within recollection, several gentlemen from the London Missionary Society were landed there; but operations with them had scarcely begun, ere most of the party were butchered—while some providentially effected an escape: Those islands are aggregated at about one hundred

and eighty eight, and nearly the last 20 years the inhabitants have engaged in sanguinary wars. About 8 years since, war raged with dreadful fury; another was waged about 4 years ago; and the last has only terminated 2 years. It is acknowledged by the natives that a depopulation of one-half of the islands has occurred in those contests, which are conducted in a way far more horrible and bloody than can be well conceived by Europeans. Those islanders now, however, are in the enjoyment of tranquillity; appear to be heartily sickened of war; and the fields are therefore "white to the harvest." When the ST. MICHAEL left Tonga, Mr. Lawry was devoting his attention to the acquirement of the Tongan language, while his little heroic retinue were busily engaged in erecting a dwelling-house, and cultivating a garden. Wheat, maize, peas, beans, turnips, cabbage, melons, pumpkins, &c. were sown, and came forward with rapid growth. The soil is pronounced much richer than the banks of the Hawkesbury. Trees, of various kinds, are very numerous; but, in consequence of the majority bearing fruit, the natives are very backward in allowing them to be cut down for the purposes of building. Bananas are abundant enough for five times the number of the inhabitants; almost all the ground is covered with trees, bearing luxuriant productions, save occasionally an open field in cultivation. The roads are good, which are chiefly shaded by umbrageous bows and vines. The convolvulus canariensis, bearing blue and white flowers, climb the highest trees; and, in some places, they extend from bow to bow over acres of ground. The island is adorned too with delightful and refreshing arbours; to form some conception of which Mr. Lawry has one in his garden (having purchased several acres of land from King Palau*) sufficiently capacious to contain all the people of Tonga;—thus shewing, that a kind Providence makes suitable provision for the otherwise intolerable warmth of the climate. The sea abounds with fine fish, of which the natives take but little notice. The centipede is the only venomous reptile on the island, and that is rarely found. Mr. Lawry says, that Tonga is much prettier than can be conceived. The people are vastly superior to the New Zealanders, both in body and mind. In New Zealand, the chiefs are destitute of authority and importance, equally as much as our aboriginal chiefs; but in Tonga affairs are conducted in quite a different way. The mandate of the chief must be obeyed, or death is dealt to the transgressor. The chief, by whom Mr. Lawry and his family are especially protected, is represented as a very fine looking man, and is much heavier than two common sized Europeans: he only had 14 wet nurses to attend him in his infant days. The mental endowments of this chief are discovered to be proportioned to his corporeal powers; "a more shrewd, discerning, generous, and prudent man (says Mr. Lawry), no one could expect without the lines of civilization." PALAU, the name of this king, for he is the principal authority among the islands, of which Tonga is the London, would pass as a very fair civilian with the possession of the English language. Timber, either for building or furniture, is not plentiful. As for labour, the Tongans vie with our poor Aborigines in that respect; if tools are placed in their hands, they smile at the simplicity of their new friends, and quietly walk off!! Some tolerably correct information has been gained of the murder of the three Missionaries before alluded to; the natives affirm that they were killed in battle; not that they actually fought, but when the opposing party was coming upon them, they maintained their ground; though the excellent chief, who engaged to protect them actually lost his own life in endeavouring to force them out of danger. Those people have no particular deity, to whom adoration is paid: annually they appear to have a general meeting from all parts, which is a festival that continues nine days, during which great regard is paid to the spirit of eminent departed chiefs, who are the only tutelary gods towards whom the appearance of worship is manifested. In those seasons club fights form part of the amusement upon the occasion; and there is nothing equal to those brutal sports, for such they are esteemed in Tonga. To contemplate the Herculean size of our visitors by the ST. MICHAEL, an adequate conception may be formed of the blows that are dealt out at those feasts. Offerings of yams and other productions, which should be of the choicest kind, are presented to the spirit; and upon the last day, a rush is made to see who can grasp most of the offerings in which one general confusion ensues, and then each family retires peaceably to its respective dwelling. But some of those islanders, who are eminent and proverbial for treachery, also endeavour to deceive their gods. Mr. Lawry observed several individuals bringing the shadow for the substance of the articles that should have been offered; for instance, instead of presenting yams, as the first fruits of a plentiful crop, and thus expressing gratitude to the deity, some took merely the leaves. This act of deceit was pointed out to one of the chiefs by the Missionary, who laughed heartily at the detection. The males undergo the rite of circumcision; and both male and female lose the little finger of the right hand, which is amputated in infancy with a sharp stone. Palau is well supported in his authority, owing to many of the chiefs in the contiguous islands being nearly related to him; and seems to wish all the children under his control may be taught by the Papylangy (the English.) The people are not allowed, in the most remote way, to

* Cokewernal is the name given by Mr. L. to this estate.

infringe upon the grounds or retirement of Mr. Lawry, and his family; one instance, to the contrary occurred, in which complaint was necessarily made; and His Majesty Pulu immediately in propria persona, inflicted severe corporal punishment, to which the sufferers silently yielded. A man named Singleton, who has been on the island upwards of 20 years, is still alive. This individual, who seems to be as much involved in darkness as those around him, has lately narrowly escaped death. It was supposed that he had come in contact with the interest of one of the petty chiefs, and a stratagem was laid for his life. Discovery taking place, he fled to Mr. Lawry for protection; who hopes thereby to advantage the object for which he has relinquished the comforts of civilized life, Singleton acting as an interpreter; by which providential means the Gospel scheme will be explained to those nations, until Mr. L. becomes sufficiently acquainted with the language. The interpreter betrays no small confusion in instrumentally unfolding the precepts of Christianity to those people, in contravention to which he lived for so many years. Such an influence has religion upon the mind of the most abandoned! We must abridge this interesting account to another opportunity. The next arrival from Tonga will let us more into the history and manners of this new world of beings, for such it may consistently be styled; and, in the interim, it becomes important that every Christian should offer up fervent prayers for the protection of all Missionaries, and for the promised final accomplishment of the mighty undertakings that now gloriously agitate the Christian.

Society Islands.—We have been favored with permission to gratify our Readers by the publication of the following extract from the Rev. Dr. TYRMAN and GEORGE BENNET, Esq. the Deputation from the London Missionary Society:—
Huahine, Oct. 29, 1822.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—Though more than a twelve month has elapsed since our arrival at the Society Islands, and one or two ships have sailed from them to the Colony within that period, yet we have to regret that no opportunity has been given us till now of doing ourselves the pleasure of writing you.—You have been apprised, we doubt not, that we have the honor of visiting these islands, as a deputation from the London Missionary Society. We sailed from England in May 1821; and, after a voyage of only four months and four days, through a kind Providence, we landed on the shores of Tahiti, in safety and in health. After remaining a few weeks on that island, we proceeded to Huahine, where we commenced our important undertaking, with an intention, after we have visited the different Missionary stations in the leeward islands, of returning again to the windward, to Tahiti and Eimeo. While here, in February 1822, the *MEHMAID* cutter, Captain Kent, arrived with a schooner, as a present from the British Government to the King of Owhyee, when an opportunity was given us of visiting the Sandwich Islands, on our way to the Marquesas, where we intended to leave some natives of this island to attempt to introduce the Gospel among them, and prepare the way for some Missionaries, who, we hoped, might soon follow. Such was our arrangement; but God had other designs to answer by our visit to Owhyee. We arrived there in the month of April. The king being then at the island of Waoahoo (properly called Oahu,) we proceeded thither, where we met with the kindest reception from his majesty, and also from the American Missionaries, who had resided there something more than two years. We remained with those excellent persons about four months, during which time, we had an opportunity of taking a leisurely view of the state of things in those interesting islands. More than two years before, the king and the people had returned from dumb idols; but alas! we found them in a state of gross heathenism; for they had not turned to the living and true God; darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness all the people. Yet that fine Missionary field appeared white to the harvest, all prepared of the Lord to be reaped; but the labourers were few, and as yet unacquainted with the language of the people, and of course unable to declare unto them the wonderful works of God, excepting through the medium of an interpreter. Mr. Ellis, one of our pious and worthy Missionaries in this island, and whom you may recollect, accompanied us. In the course of two months, he was able to preach fluently and acceptably in the Owhyeean language; so strongly does it resemble the Tahitian, when great attention was excited to the Gospel. We had the pleasure of seeing congregations of four or five hundred natives attended with great decency and apparent seriousness to the word; among whom, were the king, his wives, and most of the principal chiefs. We also have had the pleasure to see a concern discover itself to learn to read among them; from the king down to the lowest orders in society, to a considerable extent. Our most interesting visit terminated in a request made by the king, the principal chiefs, the people, and the American Missionaries, for Mr. Ellis, and one of the parsons and his wife, whom we intended to have left at the Marquesas, to settle among them, and join that Mission. The path of duty was obvious, and with great pleasure we consented to gratify a wish that was so generally expressed. We have every reason to hope that Mr. Ellis and his pious co-adjutors, natives of this island, will prove extensive blessings in that wide and promising sphere of missionary labour. Mr. E. returned with us; and will, with his family, we hope, soon enter upon his

new field of exertion. We had a tedious, yet merciful voyage back again to this island, where we arrived at the beginning of this month. Before we reached it, driven by winds contrary to our views, we had an opportunity of visiting a small island in the neighbourhood, called, *Rarata*; into which, the Gospel was introduced about fifteen months before, by our Missionaries; and we rejoiced to find the people in so desirable a state. In this short time, they have built a large and comfortable place of worship, where nearly the whole of the population of the island attend, with the greatest propriety. They are all under instruction; and, for their teachers, had two pious natives from the Island of Raiatea. Had not our eyes witnessed the change, it is so surprising, that we should have felt it difficult to give credit to a mere description of it. Surely, we may exclaim, what has God wrought! He has done great things for them, whereof we are glad.

We have not yet seen all the Missionary stations in the Society Islands, but we have seen enough to fill our hearts with joy and gladness; and to be able to assure you, that the descriptions which we heard of this mighty change, in our own country, is far exceeded by the fact. We have nearly completed our visit to this favoured island, and are able to speak as to its spiritual and moral condition. We do not mean to speak of society here, as having arrived at perfection. No; human nature is the same every where. But, we can assure you, that religion is in the most flourishing state; the Lord's day is universally regarded. A spacious place of worship, 100 feet by 56, is filled three times every Sabbath, and numerous attended several times in the week. All the people are in a state of religious and moral instruction; crimes are few and petty; civilization goes hand in hand with religion; a large flourishing town is growing up rapidly at the Missionary settlement, where the far greater part of the inhabitants of the island reside; the houses are neat and comfortable; built after European style; plastered and white-washed. Many of them are furnished with sofas, and other conveniences, which the people themselves have manufactured for their own use. The influence of the Gospel has reached the whole order of things here; and effected a change so radical, that not a vestige of their former superstition remains. We feel no difficulty in saying, that these islands are the most completely happy, and consequently Christian, of any upon the face of the globe.

RAIATEA, Nov. 12, 1822.—Since writing the above, we have left Huahine, in order to pay our visit at the Missionary station at Raiatea, where Messrs. Turekeld and Williams are labouring in the vineyard of the Gospel. It affords us great pleasure to say, that the same astonishing change has taken place in this island, as that which we have described with reference to Huahine. Religion and civilization are also here going hand in hand, aiding and adorning each other, and confounding all opposition. The kings and chiefs are the foremost in supporting the best of causes; this is one of the singular and extraordinary characteristics of his mighty work.—The only opposition that the present order of things has to contend with, arises from 30 or 40 persons in each island, generally profligate young men, who, though they do not wish to return to the idolatrous system, desire to put down all law and order, that they may abandon themselves to every evil work without restraint to punishment. But what is singular, even these persons attend generally the public ordinances of religion and keep up family prayer in their houses. Some ships, we hear, have lately touched at Tahiti, and have done much harm by vending spirituous liquors among the people. Indeed, from the commencement of this Mission to the present time, the greatest difficulties have arisen from the presence and influence of our own countrymen. But we shall not now enter into detail; that we shall reserve till we have the pleasure of seeing you; this pleasure we anticipate after we have completed our visits to all those islands which have embraced the Gospel.

To the Captain of the *MEHMAID* cutter (Captain Kent) we feel ourselves greatly obliged, for his kindness in giving us a passage on board that vessel to the Sandwich Islands and back again; and for his obliging conduct towards us while on the voyage.

Sydney Gazette, January 16, 1823.—His Majesty's brig *SATELLITE*, Captain Currie, came to anchor in Sydney Cove, about seven o'clock on Monday evening. His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, accompanied by the colonial Secretary, landed immediately afterwards. We feel authorized to say, that his Excellency is highly pleased with his Tour of Inspection; and that the settlement of Newcastle is pronounced to be in a rapidly improving way. The *SATELLITE* had rather a long passage down; having sailed on Thursday se'nnight, she did not reach Hunter's River till the Saturday evening. His Excellency, who we are happy to say is in the best health, set out for Paramatta presently after landing, and arrived at Government house, Paramatta, about ten o'clock.

The circumstances under which the *COSSACK*, schooner, comes to this port, are rather of an important nature. From what is to be obtained at present we learn, that the *Cossack* was once of American owners; that she had been captured by the Insurgents, or independents,

off the Peruvian coast; and that, shortly subsequent, she was recaptured; having experienced the loss of her papers, which were obviously destroyed by her captors. Owing to a scarcity of flour at Lima, she was dispatched to Owhyee for a cargo of wheat. The cargo was procured, and the *Cossack* about to sail, when Messrs. Kent and Brown fell in with her. Upon making the customary enquiries, no register or papers were producible, and she was consequently taken into charge under these suspicious circumstances. Mr. Kent being the senior in command, accordingly directed Mr. Brown to convey her forthwith to this port.

On Monday last, at the Police Office, Sydney, James Cox, a seaman belonging to the Brig *CALDER* now in this port, was brought before the Bench, charged with desertion; and William Farrell, residing in Cokle-bay, was also charged with harbouring and retaining the said James Cox, knowing him to be a deserter. The facts were proved to the satisfaction of the Bench, and James Cox was ordered to be confined in the gaol at Sydney, on bread and water, until the brig *CALDER* is ready for sea; and William Farrell, for harbouring him, was fined in the sum of £5, and ordered to be imprisoned in the gaol at Sydney for one month, and until the said fine be paid, agreeably to the 35th Article of the Port Regulations.

Selections.

Madras, April 10, 1823.—The *WOODFORD* had not reached the Roads when our Paper was sent to the Press—According to a Cape Paper, the Weather at the Equator had been the cause of the long passage of Ships which had arrived there.—*Madras Government Gazette.*

Late Lord Bishop's Monument.—We understand that the amount subscribed towards the Expence of the Monument in Memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is Sixty Rupees 2500, though the number of Subscribers is not so great as might reasonably have been expected. The money is about to be remitted to the Lord Bishop of London to be applied to this purpose. We doubt not that the Inscription will render ample Justice to the character of one of the most distinguished Prelates of the English Hierarchy.

Rope Bridge of Tension, and Suspension.—A number of gentlemen having expressed disappointment at not having seen the Rope Bridge, we are happy in stating that the Post Master General caused it to be reconstructed on Monday night by Moonlight. But as its strength was on the first exhibition very sufficiently proved in every possible way, and as it will be immediately sent to its destination near Bancoorah on the Benares road, the Rope work has been set up without the platform, which in fact affords a better opportunity of examining its peculiar construction viz. the setting up power, and the principle of the graduating links of Rope, which constitute its greatest strength. These are two hundred feet in length, and nine feet broad; can speedily be taken to pieces, and easily transported on a few common Hackeries. So also the Standards, and transom rollers near the foot, which support the Strands. The grades may be reduced, or elongated, at pleasure, according to the width of streams and torrents intersecting military roads.—*John Bull.*

Marriage.

At Berhampore, on the 15th instant, by the Reverend Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. RICHARD HUTTON, of Narcolberah Factory, to Miss ELIZABETH BARTLETT.

Birth.

At Ingeram, on the 22d ultimo, JANE, the Wife of Mr. Assistant Surveyor ANDERSON, of a Son.

Deaths.

In Chowringhee, on the 21st instant, Lieutenant JOHN HADAWAY, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, Surveyor in Rohilkhand.

On the 21st instant, the infant Son of Mr. D. CANNBY, aged 3 months and 17 days.

At Pondicherry, on the 4th instant, aged 78 years and 3 months, The Chevalier DE BAUSSET, of the Royal Military Order of Saint Louis, Principal Superintendent of the Roads, and Member of the Royal Court at Pondicherry, and Brother in the Cardinal DE BAUSSET, Duke and Peer of France. The tears of the Widow, Children and Grand Children, the sincere regret of the numerous friends and acquaintances of the deceased, forcibly mark the love, affection, and respect in which his public and private character was held.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	50 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	38 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.....	50 per cent.
Ditto 2 Months Certain,.....	49 per cent.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 23	Ajax	British	W. Gillett	Cape	Jan. 26

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 22	Exmouth	British	G. Evans	London
22	McCanley	British	W. Foster	Benccoolen
22	Thetis	British	C. F. Davies	Rangoon

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA. APRIL 22. 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—*VIRGINIA*, and *ZELI*, (F.), outward-bound remain.

Kedgerce.—*FRANCIS WARDEN*, proceeded down.

New Anchorage.—*H. C. S. ROYAL GEORGE*,—*MANGLES*, outward bound, remains,—*CONDE DE RIO PARDO*, (P.), proceeded down.

Saugor.—*GEORGIANA*, *RESOURCE*, *HERO OF MALOWN*, *FLOR DEL MAR*, (Spanish), and *GUIDE*, (brig), gone to Sea.

The *AMBOYNA* (brig) arrived off Custom House Ghant on Tuesday.—*JAMES DRUMMOND* arrived off Salt Golah on the same day.

Ceylon Shipping Intelligence.

Colombo, March 17.—Sailed French Brig *SUSANNA*,—*Nerac*, Master, for Malabar Coast—Passengers Mrs. Nerac, and Son.

18th, sailed Ship *MARY ANN*, H. Warrington, Master, for London—Passengers Mrs. Renwick, and Children, Mrs. McPherson, Captain Renwick, 83d Regiment, Mr. McPherson, Artillery, Mr. Hay, Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant Nicholson, Mr. Holland, for Galle, and Captain Clement, for Cape of Good Hope.

19th, sailed Ship *DUKE OF BEDFORD*, Fredrick Cunningham, Master, for London—Passengers from Colombo, A. B. Todd, Esq., Captain Carter, Mrs. Carter, Lieutenant Hingston, Mr. James, Mr. Foot, Mr. Seleway, Mrs. Seleway, Miss Seleway, Miss C. Carter, Miss Isabella Carter, Mr. F. Paul, Mr. Robert Paul, Master Hingston, 45 Invalids, H. M. 83d, 45th, and 16th, and Royal Artillery.

Point de Galle, March 15.—Passed by for Bombay, H. C. Ship *ERNAAD*, Capt. — Jones, from Calcutta—Passengers Mrs. Hungerford, Lieutenant Doyle, H. M. 4th Dragoon, Ensign Child, H. M. 67th Foot.

Remarks per H. C. Ship *ERNAAD*: Spoke the *MARQUESS OF HASTINGS* on 4th March, from London on the 24th of October, bound to Madras and Bengal, in lat. 8° N. and long. 82° 02 E.

15th, sailed Bark *GEORGE*, John Poulson, Master, for Madras—Passenger H. Dickenson, Esq. H. E. I. C. S.

19th, passed by for Muscat, Ship *NERBUDDA*, — Patrick, Master, from Calcutta.

20th, passed by for England, Ship *DUKE OF BEDFORD*, F. A. Cunningham, Master, from Colombo—Passengers as above—From Galle—Mrs. Carter, and 4 Children.

16th, sailed Ship *EARL KELLY*, R. Edwards, Master, for Madras—Passengers Mr. Deller, and Mr. Craiger.

16, sailed Brig *CEYLON*, Jos. Franz, Master, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, APRIL 23, 1823.

	BUY....	SELL
Remittable Loans,.....Rs.	30 0	29 8
Unremittable ditto,.....	8 8	8 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,.....	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares,.....	6500 0	6300 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	206 8	205 9
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discounted,.....		at 38 per cent
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent		

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS DAY.

	N. M.
Morning.....	2 3
Evening.....	2 27